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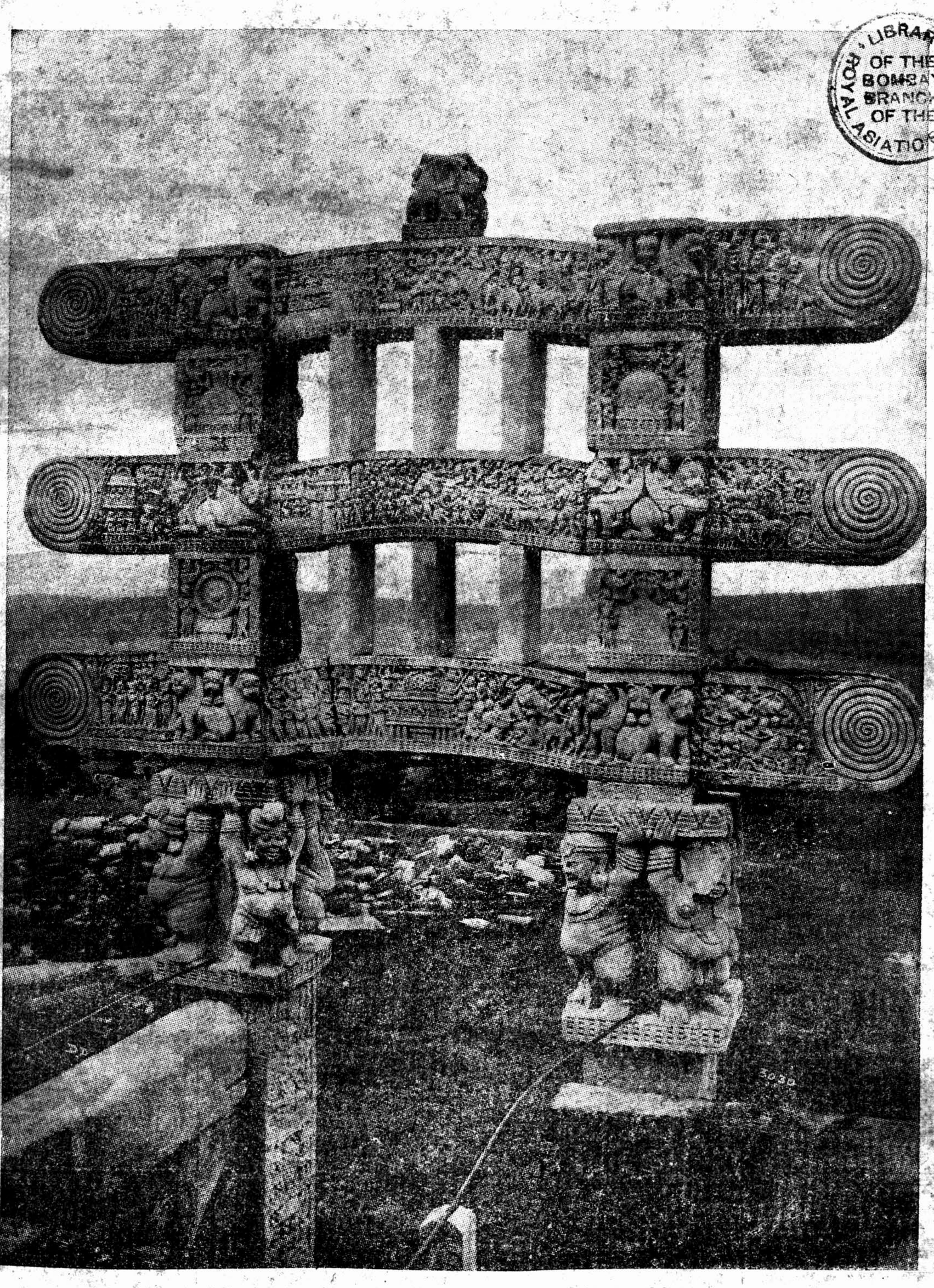
GLORY OF SCULPTURE THAT'S SANCHI



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RETURN OF RELICS OF BUDDHA'S DISCIPLES

(See Page 7)

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

5TH INSTALMENT

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Thorroldan Priory, a grim old house at the edge of the North Yorkshire moors, is the centre of a grim and baffling mystery. A hound howls; a stanger arrives. This man, Magerison takes up his quarters in the place. He has some hold over Thorrold, the master of the Priory. He presumes on this to tell Dorothy Thorrold, the old man's granddaughter, that he intends to make her his wife.

Magerison proves, and forces Thorrold to admit, that John Barnaby who has worked as a servant in the Priory is in reality the next heir. and Dorothy's brother.

Looking for the hound Barnaby is shot in the shoulder by some hiding in Hound's Pasture, a field in which a treasure hidden by monks, is said to be buried. The wound turns out to have been caused by a diamond, not a bullet

A duck shot in Hound's Pasture has its crop filled with gems worth two thousand pounds. While examining these Magerison is attacked—by a ghostly monk, says Dorothy, who saw the thing "materialies" behind him, He is knocked unconscious and the jewels are stolen Dorothy now betrays her love for him. Together they resolve to solve the mystery.

No one is found in the locked room in which the attack was made, but while searching a spectral figure of a monk is seen. Magerison fires at it but it is not harmed. Dorothy accidentally grips a carved boss of oak and she and Magerison fall together through a secret aerture in the wall Old Thorrold bursts open the study door and Igod, his confidential servant, and he quarrel Igod accuses his master of being a murderer!

CHAPTER XIV

IN THE LEAD MINE GALLERY

It seemed, as the aperture of the study wall closed on its secret latches behind them as they fell, that a soft cushion rose up from the darkness and caught Dorothy Thorrold and Magerison in its folds. For all that they had fallen some twenty feet they were not harmed. Breathless and stunned to silence by the whole astounding experience they sprawled apart and sat, woodenly, wondering what had really happened; fearful of worse to come.

Really their downfall was some what ludicrous for all its strangeness. Basil Magerison saw that, and his twisted sense of humour came to his aid to let him appreciate it at the full when he switched on the white beam of a pocket torch he carried. He gasped—then laughed.

"Good gad!" He looked at the resilient pile beneath him. "Peat fibre—tan, of all things incrediable! No wonder we were—er—let down lightly, Dorothy! Hurt at all, old girl?"

"N-no", Dorothy Thorrold also laughed, albeit shakily. "I'm quite all right thanks. But I say, what a terrible fix we're in! What on earth can all this come to—in the end?"

Basil Magerison suddenly was very subdued. He studied the peat pile and the scintillating walls of spar which surrounded them. then slowly answered:

"I think, Dorothy that we have come to the end!" He flashed the beam of his lamp upwards to betray an old rope ladder hanging from two iron hooks driven in the wall at points which would coincide with the level of the floor of the study. Just above these was a bronze lever operating a simple looking device made after the style of the crescent bold of an old-fashioned safe. This apparently was the outer mechanism of the false slab of oak panelled stone that Dorothy's grip on the boss in the study had caused to swing open. "Don't you see what's happened?" he questioned carefuly. "We've tumbled on the last cover of the mystery of the Priory! I'll bet by boots that Thorrold would give thousands to be where we are now! And, I'll also venture, you and I are now in a position to dictate our terms to—your grandfather!" He shook a hand gaily above his head. "Behold the ver-hillun is the—warted a la Lyceum and all that sort of thing."

Dorothy Thorrold rose to her feet and steadied herself—she was still giddy by reason of the horror they nad just witnessed— then she very coldly smiled.

"The surroundings, Basil, are to say the least, peculiar," she murmured. "but regardless of time and place I'll not wait one moment more to hear details of what this—this mystery that you're taking about at every verse-end! You must tell me now! Granted that there is some terrible puzzle or other in which grandfather Igod and—and all of us are involved —how am I to help you, blindfolded, as I might say, by not knowing its extent—or even what it is?

Magerison also got to his feet and was intent on putting his arm about her: a happy light in his eyes. But she would have nothing of that. "Please." she protested, "leaving compliments to one side, I know you're going to tell me I'm—I'm 'brave' and all that sort of rot; I am not really; tell me what this mystery is and, at once, else I'm finished—you understand?"

"You mean—"

"You mean—"

She nodded.

"Just that, Basil! If as your future wife," she smiled roguishly over the words "I'm not to be trusted—that's the end of things so far as you and I are concerned, however much it hurts me!"

The torch that Magerison had used in his wild fowling on the foreshore and was now finding of inestimable use in the subterranean chamber he wedged in a crevice in the rock face. Its beam filled the chamber with radiance. Steadily he selected a cigaretee, lit it and commenced to smoke.

"You—you forget that I, too, might have nerves," she ventured archly.

Magerison grinned, murmured he was sorry and offered her a cigarette. Then he said an amazing thing.

"Dorothy, listen to me. You are right—I was going to say you are brave." He smiled behind the smoke wreathes. "That is only the gospel truth. Think of it: here we are precipated into a pit together, and apparently barred from entering the study again by some devilish device of locks and bolts and levers set up by the ancient monks who once inhabited the Priory.

"Yet you don't dissolve in tears—thank goodness! No more do you scream and fret and howl that you're a lost soul; that your fair existence is blasted—that you're pitched to the very bowels of the earth and have been left alone with a curious creature yclept 'Magerison', who avows his love for you at the same time as he involves you in his mysterious causes willy-nilly.

"Why Dorothy, you're one girl in a thousand! I never dreamed you'd have the backbone you have proved you possess. Listen, dearest—instead of requiring from me an ancient yarn of intrigue and roguery that will only sicken you and make you hate most things you have hitherto held dear, why not trust me a little more? Why not walk, hand in hand, as I might say—implicily believing, implicitly trusting —to the end of this mysterious affairs with me?"

Dorothy Thorrold's beautiful face was glowing now. Her hair, partly loosened in her fall, shrouded her shoulders and made her look a girlish figure of slim grace and desirable weakness—for all that her inherent strength was so great. Magerison longed to take her in his arms and press his kisses on her lips, yet knew that his plans demanded from her a sexless co-operation with him, directed toward a grim end before which knowing all, even a sturdy minded man might be expected to quail.

With resolute fingers she secured her falling hair about her lovely head. She carefully extinguished her cigarette and pushed it into a crevice of rock, away from the tinder dry pile of peat fibre. Then she looked at Magerison and nodded.

"I understand," She murmured. "You expect of me, Basil, that I should play a difficult part. But I'll try to play up, my man. I'll not ask more of you. What do you want me to do?"

Nothing could prevent him then. He enfolded her in his strong grasp and kissed her again and again until the rosy hue of her face had deepened and then had fled to leave a paleness—serene and placid and wonderful.

"Help me unquestioning, believe in me—and what I do—in the same blind way Dorothy" he murmured hoarsely, his lips to her hair. "Try to bring ultimate peace to your poor little life, by playing for few short hours, as hard a part as ever woman played in life before. Can you do that?" He pressed back her head and looked down into her fearless blue eyes. "Can you- I think you can. Tell me?"

She gently moved away from him and got to her feet smiling.

"I—I promise," she said. "What's our next move?"

He grinned at that; her clipped and business-like tones, for all their girlish affectation, held strength in leash behind them.

"Right!" he replied. "We're in the old lead mines, worked centuries ago by the monks who inhabited the Priory. Let's set about exploring them. Look"—he directed the torch's light to an oblong aperture jutting up behind the mass of peat fibre—"I'll wager a thousand pounds to a penny that tunnel will leads us to—the centre of Hound's Pasture and—the treasure of the Thorroldan Priory. Coming?"

"Whither thou goest, thither I will go," she smilingly quoted. "I say though—what an adventure! Treasure hunting!..I say!"

Together they negotiated the pile until they reached the mouth of the lead mine allery that the monks had made.

They halted a little irresolutely before it. After all the passage looked a dim and eerie monitor to the depths of earth, and human intelligence never yet has welcomed an essay into the darkness of caverns and pits with the enthusiasm it betrays before heights in the broad light of day.

And while they stood there, each half ashamed of hesitancy, a faint though clear voice—recognisable as that of Benpamin Igod, shouting—came down from behind the barrier of false wall above them and gave them a deathly message.....

"As ye killed that man that night, Thoriold ye murderer!"

CHAPTER XV

In th estudy ..as Igod shrieked those accusing words, Thorrold's agonising grasp on the old servant's shoulders relaxed. The master of Thorroldn Priory tottered away reeling as from a physical blow. He was brought up hard by the chair, and groping like a blind man he touched on its un-yielding contours until his benumbed brain was made aware of the position in which it was set. Then he fell, humped into it, and looked aghast at Benjamin Igod.

The servant clawed at his injured shoulders and stepped like an argry bull from one foot to another, restless. A certain contrition held him now—after all, the code of service he had so angry recounted to "Barnaby" when that young man rebelled was far too vitally ingrained in Igod's stony and gnubbly soul to be, with a gesture confounded.

"Ey, me", he ventured at last "Aa'm heart-sloughed, Thorrold, at what Aa've done t' ye—main heart-sloughed Aa is, an all! T' will o' th' Lord be done—'thou shalt not kill,'" he muttered. His creeds were mixed in their loyalties to circumstances both spiritual and human; yet to give his due, each was so tremendous to him that each wounded with an intense pain. Benjamin Igod had at least one majestic trait. Despite his life long narrowness and his inherently warped nature he was loyal to the uttermost to his Maker and his master. "Aa says nah what Aa s'ud ha' said afore—Aa knows thou kill't

(Continued On Page 24)

HE STANDS ON ONE FINGURE

TAY-RU, the balancing marvel of the age seen performing the amazing feat of 'standing' on one finger, whilst his feet are tied during a dress rehersal for Tom Arnold's Havringay Cricus.

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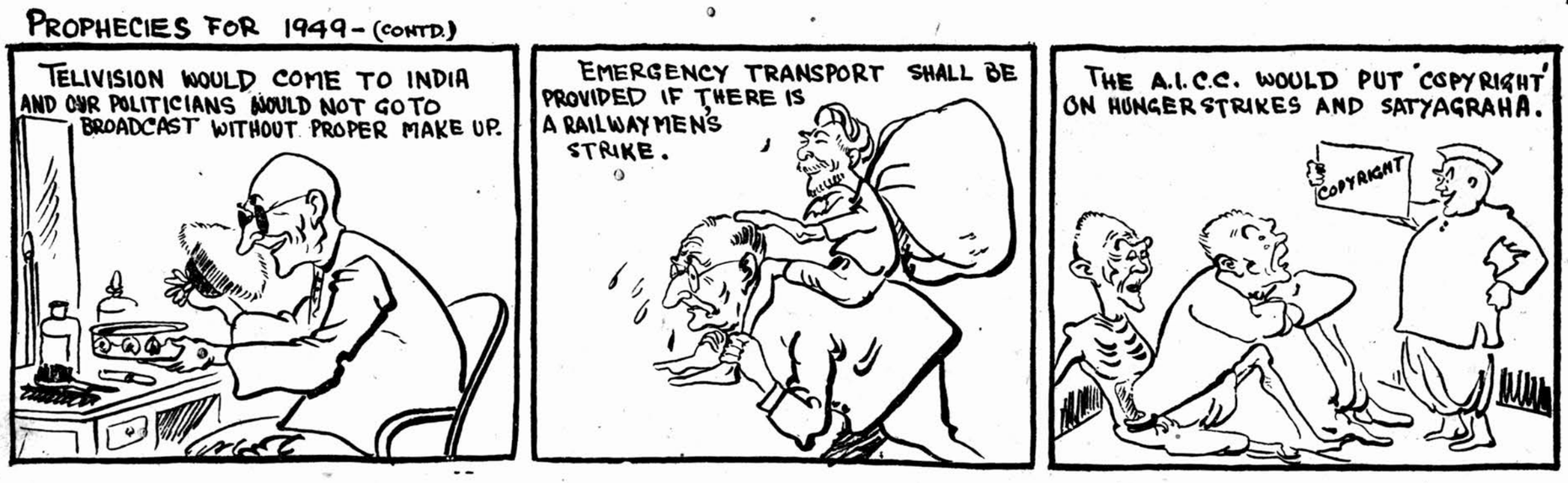
TELIVISION WOULD COME TO INDIA AND OUR POLITICIANS WOULD NOT GO TO BROADCAST WITHOUT PROPER MAKE UP.
EMERGENCY TRANSPORT SHALL BE PROVIDED IF THERE IS A RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.
THE A.I.C.C. WOULD PUT 'COPYRIGHT' ON HUNGER STRIKES AND SATYAGRAHA.
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INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Battles Against British Imperialists And Their Henchmen

(BY RAJENDRANATH GUPTA)

Vivekananda, Tagore, and Lajpat Rai were first among those who with their vigour of mind, personal charm, and leadership in their respective spheres made India known in America. The profound impression which they created was sustained and deepened by the challenging doctrine of Gandhism made comprehensible to the western mind by the writings of Jawaharlal Nehru.

The sublime picture of India which these great men presented before the American people looked different and incompatible with her bedraggled servitude and degradation under the British. The moral support of America on the side of Indian independence at the end of the last World War, was largely due to this irreconcilable discrepancy in the two pictures which they finally noticed and understood

BIZZARE PICTURE

Apart from the influence which these great men excercised, an intermittant stream of Indian visitors, political refugees, students and businessmen kept on stimulating the interest of the American people in Indian affair. A few American tourists and expeditionists who went to India in the early twenties of this century brought back with them either a deep admiration, although a partial understanding, of her culture, or an open contempt toward the Indian way of life as a whole. The missionaries also played their part. Yet it took two world wars to jerk the isolationist Yankee mind into the realisation that India existed on the map of the world. Had it not been for the existence of India "in some remote corner of the world", Columbus, perhaps, would not have taken the trouble to discover America!

However, for fairness sake, it should be admitted that the complex pattern of Indian society, her several systems of Philosophy, myriad gods, and the baffling Hindu-Muslim feuds did discourage the idle American curiosity to probe deeper and know more about India. The subtle elusiveness of the Indian mind seemed less accessible than the vast oceans which divide the two countries.

BRITISH PROPAGANDISTS

The result was that only the superficial aspects of the Indian way of life interested the average American. The delicate Indian woman sneakingly peeping through her veil, the stark-naked Faqir on the nailed coach, the pariah begging entrance at the temple door, the bejewelled Maharaja and the luxury-loving Nabob, and the rope-trick of Suileman the magician with a big-loose turban on and a large flute in hand and so forth, were such things as fascinated and amused him. In the animal kingdom: the elephant, the serpent, the tiger, and the golden peacock were the symbols in his arithmetic which he employed to figure out the Indian mind.

To this bizarre picture, the British propagandists, for their own purposes, added ample facts and fiction to make an Indian appear somewhat like a monkey, head down, swinging from the bare branch of a tree!

Nevertheless, until the last war, in American eyes, an Indian remained a likeable creature, even though a bit grotesque in its ways. It was during the war that the British strived to paint him as a despicable monster too. They also showed Indian nationalist leaders as pro-Japanese. Gandhiji was described to crown all, as "Mahatma propagandhis".

The money got from the poor Indian tax-payer was being squandered here in America by his British masters in trying to show how unworthy he was to govern himself. "The Indian agitators', said a noble Lord from England, "are so vicious and scheming that they have conspired with the Japanese to drive out their old benefactors".

The Indian leaders were in jail, hence unable to defend themselves from these attacks. Strictest censorship had been clamped down on all news emnating from India. And here in America a few Indians, hired by the British were damning their own people for a mess of pottage. Some high Indian officials of then Government of India, who now claim to be nationalists, publicly denounced Nehru, Azad, and Gandhi. Americans were bewildered. While they could hardly sympathise with those who conspired with the Japanese whom they were fighting. Apparently the organised British propaganda machine had shown results.

ENTER INDIA LEAGUE

It was in the midist of this chaos, and in the face of this treachery of some of their own countrymen that the Indian League of America (established in 1937 by a group of Indians) took two steps forward and appeared on the scene with a bang. With a bang. With a sledge hammer, the spokesmen of India League, on public platform and through the radio, pounded the propagandists and vilifiers and exposed the hirelings. Under the leadership of its able, active, fear-less, and influential President, Sardar J. J. Singh, the character of the League was transformed over night from a mere social club into a political organization.

The eleventh annual function of India League of America was held at the Willkie Memorial Hall on December 14 last. From left to right Hemendra K. Rakhit (General Secretary) Richard J. Walsh (Chairman) Pearl S. Buck (Hon. President) J. J Singh (President) and Rajendranath Gupta (Member).

American friends of India, scandalised by the malignant falsehood of the British agents, at last found a suitable platform and enthusaiastically rallied round the League. A full page advertisement appeared in "New York Times". demanding the intervention of the allied powers in India. The advertisement was signed by 50 prominent Americans in various walks of life. The arrest of Indian nationalist leaders was condemned at a stormy meeting in New York's Town Hall. Newspapers gave good publicity to the proceedings of the meeting; and very soon their letter columns began to swell with indignant protests from liberal Americans.

Thus far the British propagandists had deliberately ignored the League. In one of their secret dispatches, dispatches which were tapped, a high official in Washington described the India League of America as mushroom organization, which held its meetings in "cheap, insignificant, Indian restaurants, where audiences are never more than 60-70". But they soon revised their attitude when the India League held an India Independence Dinner function on January 26th. 1943 at Hotel Biltmore, a function to which 600-700 chosen guests from every part of the United States were invited. This big function created restlessnes and anxiety in the British quarters and as a result the whole might of the British Empire and the entire ingenuity of her propagandists were employed to ridicule, condemn, and up-set the activities of the League.

DREW PEARSON AT IT!

The British employed a master trick to nip the League in the bud. They sold the idea to Drew Pearson, America's top sensation-mongering columnist, that the India League was in fact an "umbrella to cover a lot of things, some of them having little to do with Indian independence". Drew Pearson wrote in his column 'Washington-Merry-Go-Round' that the Isolationists and pro-Nazis have been using the League as "a shrewed vehicle for hitting either at the British or Roosevelts foreign policies". Pearson also said that some such persons were behind the League's India Independence Day dinner at New York.

The effect of this Drew Pearson column, as can well be imagined in the midst of war, was smashing for the League. Working along the same lines, the British agents launched a smearing campaign against the League in the columns of daily newspapers. Many members and office-bearers of the League, were so un-nerved and gulped the propaganda so fast, that they offered to resign at once.

J. J. Singh knew that they had all become easy victims of a false game. However, he tactfully handled the situation and succeeded in dissuading the resigning members and office-bearers at that delicate moment. He also made an emotional speech which worked. It was unanimously decided to sue Drew Pearson in a Court of Law. Singh also issued a long statement in the press exposing the misinformation which Drew Pearson had freely licked from the British hands. Happily some basic data, in Drew's column were so inaccurate and unfounded that they were easily and convincingly shown as

(Continued On Page 20)

THE STATUS OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS WILL BE RAISED BY AN ORDINANCE WHICH WOULD CALL THEM PROFESSORS.
PROPER ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPEMENT OF THE FILM INDUSTRY SHALL BE PROVIDED.
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SHALL FLOURISH.
CAPITAL (DADDY)

INSIDE INDONESIA

War Rages, But Bali Dances.

BY MAJOR GENERAL A. C. GOODYEAR,
Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

The chips are down in Indonesiia. For many months there has been an uneasy truce between Dutch forces and troop of the Republic.

The United Nations has a group of civilians and officers here trying hard to work out a peace plan acceptable to both sides. Leading figure in the UN. group is Merle Cochran of the U.S. State Department. He is not optimistic but he does not despair.

He knows, however, that if the United Nations cannot bring harmony to these islands there may well be an explosion that will set all Asia afire.

Dutch Must Quit

Various "authorities" on Asiatic affairs are loudly critical of American policy in the Far East. According to their formula we should support the Reds in China, the Hunke in the Philipines, the pridifaction in Siam—unrest everywhere. I am not of their persuation.

Our support must go to the conservative forces in Asia. This is not to say that the Kuomintang doesn't need our careful policing. Without that, further aid to China would be pure waste. Nor does it mean that, Indonesia should remain a Dutch colony. z

I had a talk with Lieut. Gen. Simon H. Spoor, Commanding the Dutch forces here. He takes a gloomy view of the immediate future. The republicans are not a single united party. There are many factions that cannot agree among themselves. General Spoor believes Russia's Berlin policy is intended to draw Allied attention away from the Far East.

There are in Java large Arab and Indian colonies and perhaps 2,000,000 Chinese. The island has a striped political pattern. The western tip is republican. Then comes a Dutch strip, including Batavia, followed by another republican section. On the eastern end the Dutch rule. The Netherlands army is much the better equipped and trained and the Dutch navy controls the coast. If hostilities should resume, the cities and large towns will be occupied by the Dutch. But in the mountains, guerilla warfare can be carried on for a long while. Further fighting will mean economic ruin and long postponment of the republic.

By far the greater part of Sumatra is in republican hands. There are only three small areas in which the Dutch have uneasy residence. Bali is a different story. The last of the insurgents there surrendered some time ago. Now one can go anywhere on the island unarmed. And Bali lives up to all advance notices.

All Quiet In Bali

Bali is a land of leisure. No one is in a hurry. There are few motors or telephones. The natives go afoot or in canopied carts drawn by tiny horses. At their best the Baliness are of fine physique. Many of the women are bare above the waist—which may or may not be an added attraction. The men dress anyhow, mostly in shorts. The children go naked. It is a land of plenty. The soil is rich and well irrigated, so that it can bear three crops a year.

King Farouk, the popular monarch of Egypt who has just obtained a divorce from his wife recently went on a duck shooting expedition on the outskirts of Cairo accompanied by his two young danghters.

Before the war there was a large artist colony on Bali. Now there are only three alien painters. Le Mayeur de Merpres, a Belgian, lives in a house on the breach, full of gilded carvings and his own excellent murals. His very beatiful and charming balinese wife, once the leading dancer of the island is his only model. She is a regal woman, with grace in every movement. Dressed only in a Sarong she is magnificent.

Rudolf Bonnet, a Dutchman, lives alone on a hill looking across a deep ravine. He has a ine group o Balinese paintings and wood carvings. A collection of Indonesian art now on tour in the United States was brought together by him.

The serpent and the turtle are prominent in Balinese sculpture. There are demons and dragons, good spirits and bad. One temple in a great grove of tall ironwood trees, 100 feet or more to the first branch, is dedicated to the monkey god. As we walked toward it, we were followed by a band of women and children calling to the monkeys without much success But soon a priest in a loin cloth appeared who evidently spoke the monkey language, for the animals came swarming over the temple walls for their accustomed corn. At the temple entrance was a sign saying women with bare breasts must not enter. This was ignored by one of our group.

The villages of Bali are famous for their gongs or companies of musicians and dancers. There is great rivalry between them. By paying 150 guilders (dol. 12 at the black-market rate) I was given a command performance by the top gong led by the Balinese Toscannini, there were 30 musicians playing xylophones, drums, great gongs, one stringed instrument and a long row of bronze jars operated by four men. The music was weird but appealing.

In a hall beside the vilage pavilion where the performance was to be given I watched the dancers being made up. They were all young girls, the youngest perhaps ten or twelve, all most carefully trained. Their eyebrows and the edges of their hair were trimmed with a razor by one woman while another applied make-up and massaged faces. A man wound the sarongs and long bands around the dancers' bodies. Then came the gilded headprices and ornaments and they were ready.

Balong Dance

The performance was to have been at 2-30 but when we arrived, of course, nothing had been made ready. A man mounted an ornate tower and beat a wooden drum. The clan assembled. In an hour and a half, the show began.

All the dance swere very intricate done with great precision with twisting bodies and movement of arms and fingers and constant change of position. The attentive crowd waited to the end to applaud.

Later, on a village road, I saw one of the minor dances called a balong. It featured a horrendous dragon with a high rump and great arched tail that charged up and down with wild tossing of head and snapping jaws, frightening no one. In another balong two tremendous figures 12 feet high, on evil black man and his beautiful white wife, were the protagonists.

There is a small but very fine Museum that, besides its antiques, contains some good models. One showing the funeral of a rich man was particularly interesting. The first operation is the filing of the corpse's teeth. Of course no demon can be admitted to heaven. A demon always has uneven teeth, and anything of that sort in a man's mouth might lead the keeper of the gate to doubt his morality.

Next the late lamented is placed in a pagoda-like palanquin and carried by 50 or 60 bearers in a procession holding banners and food offerings to the place of cremation. Then the departed is placed in the interior of a large wooden cow. The cow is burned. Also the corpse. The resultant ashes provide abundant momenti mori.

Everyone is cremated eventually but poor people have to wait until there is an accumulation. For them the more elaborate features and the cow are eliminated.

Budapest: The Gay Spot Amidst Miserable Europe

By Professor J. B. S. HALDANE
Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle" Weekly"

WHAT is the gayest place in Europe? I don't know. I have only been in Britain, France, Sweden, Italy, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia this year, though I have been in five other countries since the war. But the gayest town I have so far struck is Budapest. And the gayest spot I found in it was Marx Ter (Markx place, formerly Berlin place), or perhaps more accurately St. Stephen's Street, which runs from Marx place to the Danube. When I say Budapest is gay, I mean that a large fraction of the pleople one meets in the street are smiling, that they look well fed and well dresses, with rather long skirts, ...

one can get minor luxuries cheap. My wif e noted that the majority of the young women were wearing "new look" dresses, with rather long skirts, and useless-looking flounces at the back. Food and clothing cost about the same as here, Except that nylon stockings are dearer, but cigarettes and rum ar ea good deal cheaper. Nothing but sugar is railoned, and you can buy above your ration at a rather higher price. .. ..

Avoiding Austerity

..How do they do it?..Fighting went on for about four months in Budapest. Pest, which is on the far side of the Danube, was about as much damaged as greater London, but is a good deal better repaired except for the pavements Buda, on the western bank, was perhaps as badly damaged as the city of London, and they are still blowing up condemned buildings. However the Hungarians have nationalised their industry and divided the big estates, and this gives them enough to avoid austerity. The shops are still mostly in private hands, though the state shops are excellent. These shops are doing a new kind of advertising. A lorry with two girls draws up by the pavement, and each in turn comes out of a tent in a new frock or coat, while a loud speaker announces its price.

The state is even "blueing" a little money. For example, on the hills outside Buda they have built a narrow gauge electric railway on which everyone but two drivers is a child. The children work on it for three months at a time, and take it very seriously indeed.

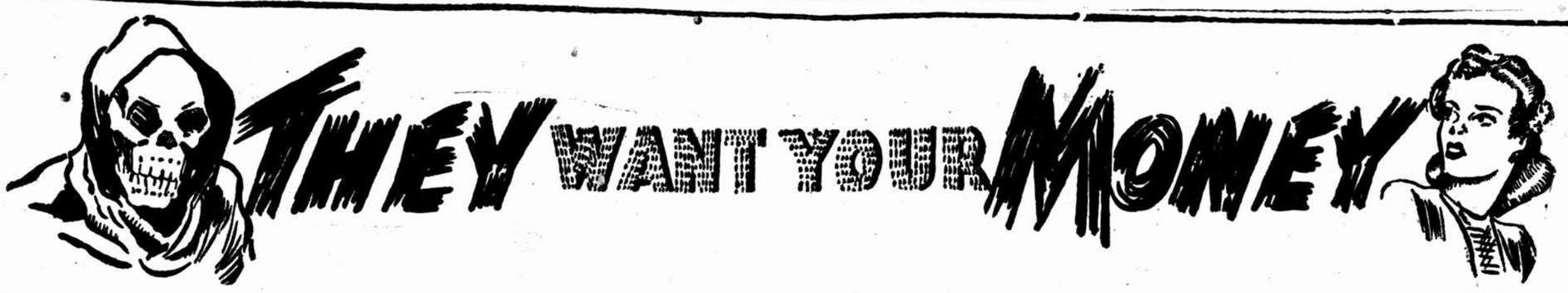
I was in Budapest for a medical week which formed part of the celebration of the centenary of the revolution of 1848, and at which my wife and I read papers. I was able to learn something of the progress of medicine not only in Hungary but in the other people's democracies. They are putting up a terrific fight against tuberculosis, and the Poles and Hungarians are vaccinating most young children in certain districts against it with B.C.G. (Bacille Calmette-Guerin). This is a race of tubercle bacillus which has been grown for so long on an artificial medium consisting largely of potatoes that it is said to be quite harmless to human beings. It certainly gives them a high degree of immunity against the more deadly races of the same microbe, on the other hand, I doubt whether it is absolutely harmless. But if it kills one child in a hundred thousand, that is a cheap price to pay for saving the lives of hundreds of others. I doubt if tuberculosis kills enough people in Britain to justify such a mass vaccination, but it certainly does so in Poland, and the polish results may turn out to be so good that we shall follow their example.

Great attention is being paid to industrial health. For example, the state factories and offices are arranging light jobs for men and women with heart disease. This can be done on a national scale once medicine and industry are socialised. Plenty of medical research is being done which may save lives in other countries. For example Kaicz eramined a number of apparently normal babies which had died at birth, and found that some of them lacked proper valves in the veins of their umbilical cord. In consequence the blood was squeezed out of them during birth. Of course this statement may not be confirmed, and if it is we do not yet know how to prevent such death. But twenty years hence this discovery may be saving the lives of thousands of babies every year.

One of the sections of the Medical Congress was entirely devoted to first aid, and included a "mass accident" in the Danube, whose "victims" wer in the Danube, whose "victims" were rescued and give artificial respiration. I unfortunately missed this, which must have been the best show of the Congress. Of course, Hungary had a very fine scientific tradition under feudalism and capitalism, but it was impressive to see how their medical science was flourishing under socialism though naturally with an emphasis on prevention rather than cure.

Of The Czechs

Prague is not so gay as Budapest. The Czechs are a rather solemn people, like the Scots. The only occasion when I saw several hundred all grinning was when a young man started as an amateur traffic cop in St Wenceslas Avenue during the rush hour. He did so with great elegance, looking rather like a ballet representation of a policeman. After about ten minutes two professionals removed him firmly but quite gently. Perhaps he had won a bet larger than his fine This incident suggests that people in Prague are not in mortal terror of the police, as is sometimes stated.



In this final article of the series Louis C. S. Mansfield, world-famous criminologist and author of the police textbook, "Handbook of Criminal Investigation", tells of the international blackmail gangs that prey for years on the people they have compromised. He also tells how, in Britain, Scotland Yard has managed to defeat their machinations.

BLACKMAIL IS BIG BUSINESS

Of all the types of criminal there is none more vicious, more detestable or more depraved than the blackmailer.

Rightly called the "Murderer of the Soul" he battens on some poor unfortunate victim, reduces him to a nervous, terror-stricken wretch and extorts every possible penny out of him.

Make no mistake about it, the blackmailer never lets a victim get out of his clutches while that person has a single penny left in the world.

Unfortunately, the average man and woman do not seem to look on blackmail as a particularly serious type of crime. They also seem to thing that the victim himself is to blame for having done something to get himself into the clutches of these bloodsuckers.

But if they could only see the wreck of humanity which the agerage victim becomes after a few months of blackmail, they would speedily change their minds.

All too frequently, these unfortunate people when they can no longer satisfy the ever-growing demands of the blackmailer finish up by shooting themselves or cutting their throats.

In defending the victims, I am not excusing the moral lapses, or the other sins, which enabled the blackmailers to get a hold over them.

But years of investigating the past histories of even respectable people has taught me that there is not one single person in the world who can afford to cast a stone at anyone else. I am quite convinced that even the most saintly people have something in their past life—some temporary lapse—which they do not want the world, or their friends, to know.

Fear Of Exposure

It is just these lapses which form the blackmailer's stock-in-trade. He goes to great lengths to ferret out the past secrets of the persons he has elected as a victim because he knows that in the majority of cases, they will bring him a steady income for the rest of his life. Even when he cannot discover such secrets, he will spend a vast amount of time and money on some plan to trap his future victim into a compromising situation—preferably some type of crime or some moral lapse punishable by imprisonment.

Immorality and vice are, by far, the most frequent weapons which the blackmailer uses to extort money.

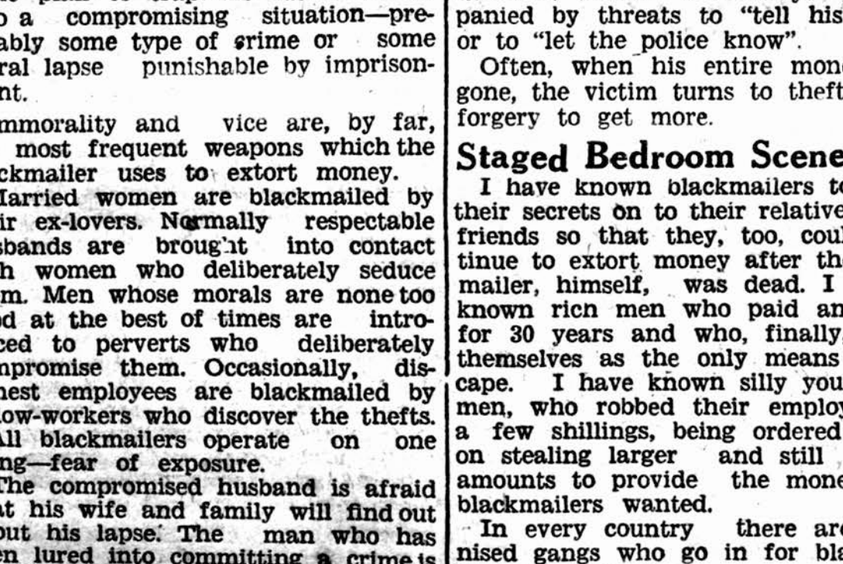
Married women are blackmailed by their ex-lovers. Normally respectable husbands are brought into contact with women who deliberately seduce them. Men whose morals are none too good at the best of times are introduced to perverts who deliberately compromise them. Occasionally, dishonest employees are blackmailed by fellow-workers who discover the thefts.

All blackmailers operate on one thing—fear of exposure.

The compromised husband is afraid that his wife and family will find out about his lapse. The man who has been lured into committing a crime is afraid that he will be arrested. Politicians, actors and other public people are afraid of the loss of reputation which exposture will bring. So they pay, and pay, and pay.

Victims Driven To Crime

Usually the extortions follow the same general pattern. At first, the blackmailer asks for a loan—generally a small one which can be easily afforded. At the same time, he takes care to mention the secret he holds and points out just what exposure will mean. He stresses this strongly until he has made the victim really frightened.



Usually, he gets his "loan".

Shortly afterwards, there will be a request for another "loan" Then a third.

The first two or three requests are, usually, for comparatively small amounts to get the vilctim into the habit of paying. Once he starts he will, generally, continue paying all his life, or until all his money is gone.

When the victim is thoroughly frightened, the demands increase quickly. Ten pounds becames £100, £500, £1,000, £10,000. Within a very short time, the blackmailer is collecting between 80 and 90 per cent of the victim's income. Still the demands go up and up until the victim, in sheer desperation sells his belongings or mortgages them, to meet the demands which are always accompanied by threats to "tell his wife," or to "let the police know".

Often, when his entire money is gone, the victim turns to theft and forgery to get more.

Staged Bedroom Scenes

I have known blackmailers to pass their secrets on to their relatives and friends so that they, too, could continue to extort money after the blackmailer, himself, was dead. I have known rich men who paid and paid for 30 years and who, finally, killed themselves as the only means of escape. I have known silly young women, who robbed their employers of a few shillings, being ordered to go on stealing larger and still larger amounts to provide the money the blackmailers wanted.

In every country there are organised gangs who go in for blackmail in a big way.

These gangs select their victims very, very carefully. They check up on their bank accounts to make sure there is plenty of money available. They make close enquiries about the person's standing in his local community and into the relations which exist between him and his wife.

When the right time comes, one of them introduces the potential victim to a woman member of the gang who pretends to be fascinated by him and who arranges for him to call when he. "husband' is out. Usually a bedroom scene follows, the "husband" walking in at the psychological moment.

If the person they have selected is a man of high standing, he cannot afford to be mixed up in the threatened divorce case so he pays, and goes on paying.

Photo Frame-Ups

If the man is too high-principled to commit adultery the woman will suddenly start removing her clothes. Another gang member will come in from another room and quickly take a flashlight photograph of the man with the naked, or half-naked woman, standing close to him.

Naturally, the victim protests his innocence. But, because he knows his wife be suspicious, he usually agrees to pay a small amount for the whole thing to be forgotten. A week or two later, a second member approaches him with the photograph and asks him to buy it. If the victim refuses, the blackmailer threatens to send it to his wife. This usually produces results.

From there on, the rest is easy. For years to come, the victim will go on buying copies of the photograph until he has nothing left.

Some of the gangs are organised on an international basis and concentrate on holiday makers. They know that many men and women on holiday are in search of excitement. Some men, when their wives are in other countries, are apt to get themselves into all sorts of scrapes very easily. So are many women who think their husbands are so far away that they will never find out.

They Prey On Girls

There are blackmailers who prey on the daughters of rich families.

They work like this. While the girl is holidaying in a foreign country she finds a very attractive and polished young man paying her lot of attention The man usually appears to have a lot of money and he usually uses a high-sounding title such as the "Duke of X".

They prey on girls

After a very romantic, violent and whirlwind courtship, the girl is likely to succumb to the "Duke's" blandishments. That is the beginning of the blackmail which never stops.

Even if she does not agree, there are other ways. The "Duke" takes her to a succession of parties and, one night, makes her completely drunk. If that fails, he can usually manage to drug her.

The next morning to her horror she wakes up in his bedroom. No matter how innocent her part is, she dare not let her parents find out, so she starts to pay.

Even after she goes back to her own country, she does not escape.

International Gangs

These international gangs have branches in most of the large cities. When the victim leaves one country, the details and the incriminating evidence such as letters, photographs, etc., are forwarded to the nearest branch which continues to collect from her. The blackmail goes on even after she is married—only then the demands are heavier.

Most of these gangs like to get young men and women into their clutches because they calculate that, if they handle things properly, the victim can be made to pay blackmail for many years to come.

All of them have one or two attractive women on their pay-roll to seduce the men as well as a number of gigolos to take care of women.

International gangs.

There are only two things which stop a blackmailer when once he has trapped his victim. One is death, the other is the police. The blackmailer will continue to extort money until he, or the victim, is dead or until the police arrest him.

If you are asked to pay blackmail, refuse. No matter what you might have done or how afraid you are of exposure—REFUSE. Do not pay a halfpenny. Call the police.

Usually, the mere threat to call in the police is enough to stop the blackmailers PROVIDING THEY SEE THAT THE VICTIM REALLY MEANS IT. But it is no use merely bluffing. They have been up against that sort of bluff for years and they know many ways of out-bluffing the bluffer.

Scotland Yard's Way

Fortunately, in many countries the police deliberately shut their eyes to anything the victims may have done if he agrees to come into court—under an assumed name—and give evidence against the blackmailer.

Some years ago, blackmail was so rampant in Britain that close on 4,000 cases were reported in one year. Now the number is much less.

In London, Scotland Yard is gradually getting in top of this form of crime and has succeeded in breaking up most of the big-time blackmail gangs because it sticks rigidly to the rule of refusing to prosecute the victim.

In many cases, the victim has committed some moral crime which carries with it a punishment of several years imprisonment. But, even in those cases, they do not prosecute.

From Scotland Yard's point of view it is much mere important to jail the blackmailer than to worry about the victim's lapses. In every such case, the victim is known in court merely as "Mr. A" or "Mr. X," his true name and address being withheld, Consequently, he can prosecute without the fear that his wife, or anyone else, will ever know his secret.

Over a period of years, this policy has been so successful that a vast number of blackmailers—some of whom used to make from £60,000 to £70,000 a year—are now serving out long prison sentences while, at the same time, the victims have been freed from the worry which, in many cases has followed them for years.

BY LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

BLUEPRINT FOR A 'RED' CHINA

By Mao Tse Tung

CHAIRMNA OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

With the fall of Nanking, Shanghai and probably Peking clearly imminent, China today is the hottest of hot news the world over. Little has been written about the policies which the victorious Communist Party is carrying out and is proposing to carry out in the country—hence this article, taken from recent statements by Mao Tse Tung, the Chinese Communist leader himself. Certainly no views could be more authoritative than Mao's whose qualities are admitted by many who strongly oppose him. For instance, the famous correspondent of the "London Daily Herald," Mr. W. N. Ewer—who is strongly anti-communist—writes "Mao, unlike Chiang, has never been corrupted by power. He is no soldier. He leaves that to his colleague, Chen. Nor does he ask of his people any of the sycophantic admiration so familiar elsewhere. He has the simplicity of Lenin. He is no dictator. But he is a born leader. A great orator, a fine administrator, an untiring worker, and a passionate champion of the peasantry. Chiang, one feels has forgotten his origin. Mao does not forget."

THE revolutionary war of the Chinese people has now reached a turning point.. this is a turning point in history This is the turning point, from growth to annihilation, of the twenty years of Chiang Kai-Shek's counter-revolutionary rule. This is the turning point, from growth to annihilation, of the more than one hundred years of Imperialist rule in China.

This a great event—great because it takes place in a country with a population of 45,000,000 people and because once it has taken place it will inevitably go onwards to nation-wide victory. This is a great event furthermore, because it takes place in the eastern part of the world where there is a population of more than one thousand million people,—half of mankind—suffering under imperialist oppression. The passing over of the Chinese people's war of liberation from the defensive to the offnsive cannot but cause jubilation among those oppressed nations and give them encouragement.....

Agrarian Reform

In September 1947, our party convened a national agrarian conference, worked out the basic programme of Chinese agrarian law and immediately carried it out universally in the various areas. The basic programme stipulates that the land shall be equaly distributed according to population, under the principle of eliminating the agrarian system of feudal and semi-feudal exploitation and putting into practice the agrarian system of "Land to the Tillers". This is the most thorough method for eliminating the feudal system in conformity with the demands of the broad masses of the Chinese peasants.

In order that the agrarian reform may be resolutely and thoroughly carried out, there must be organised in the villages not only peasant unions of the broadest mass character with their elected committees comprising agricultural labourers, poor peasants and middle peasants, but also, and in the first place, poor peasants' leagues with their elected committees comprising the masses of poor peasants and agricultural labourers. These shall be the legal organs for carrying out the agrarian reform and the poor peasants' leagues should become the backbone of the leadership in all the rural struggles.

Our policy is to rely on the poor peasants and maintain a stable alliance with the middle peasants in order to destroy the system of feudal and semi-final exploitation by the landlord class and the old type of rich peasants. The land and properties which the landlord and rich peasants receive must not exceed those which the mass of peasants get .....although the proportion of landlords and rich peasants in the rural population may be greater or smaller in various places, generally speaking, they make up approximately only eight per cent of the population (reckoned in familities), but the land they hold generally makes up from seventy to eighty per cent of all the land. Therefore those against whom our agrarian reform is aimed are very small number of people, whereas the number of people that is families) in the villages who can and should participate in the united front for agrarian reform, amount to over ninety per cent of the rural population

Two basic priciples must be noted here: first, the demands of the poor peasants and agricultural labourers must be satisfied. This is the basic task of the agrarian reform. Second unity with the middle peasants must be firmly maintained and their interests must not be injured. The tasks of our agrarian reform will certainly be successfully completed if we grasp these two basic principes.....

Hang The Oppressors

In the past intensixe agrarian reform struggles, the Shansi-Suiyan Party did not adhere strictly to our party's principle of categarically forbidding indiscriminate violence, so that in some places, some among the landlords and rich peasants were needlessly sentenced to death during the course of the agrarian reform while bad elements in the villages were able to seize this opportunity for wreaking vengeance, so that some working people were done to death.

We consider that it is absolutely necessary and in order for the people's courts and the democratic governments to sentence to death those major elements who actively and seriously oppose the people's democratic revolution and sabotage the work of agrarian reform, namely, those counter-revolutionary and tyrannous elements whose crimes are immense, democratic order cannot otherwise be established. But in general, with regard to all ordinary personnel on the Kuomingtang side, or landlord or rich peasant elements, or those whose crimes are not so serious—the execution of such must not be permitted. At the same time corporal punishment must be forbidden when the examination and interrogation of criminal elements is being carried out by the peoples' courts and demacratic government.

Confiscate the land of the feudal classes and put it under the ownership of the peasants; confiscate the monopoly capital dominated by Chiang Kai-Shek, T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung and Chen Li-Fu and put it under the ownership of the new democratic state: uprotect national industry and commerce—These are the three great economic policies of the new Democratic Revolution. During their twenty years of power the four families of Chiang Soong, Kung and Chen have amassed enormous capital worth from ten to twenty billion (20,000,000,000) American dollars, and they have monopolised the economic life of the entire country. This monopoly capital, combined with state power, becomes state monopoly capitalism. This is the economic foundation of Chiang Kai-Shek's regime. This state monopoly capitalism not only oppresses the workers and peasants but also oppresses the petty and middle bourgeoisie. It reached its peak during the anti-Japanese war and after the Japanese surrender, in addition to abolishing the special privileges of imperialism in China, the object is to eliminate exploitation and oppression by the landlord class. All that the new democratic revolution aims to eliminate are feudalism and monopoly capitalism, the landlord class and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie (the 'big bourgeoisie') not capitalism in general.

Basic Party Plan

Owing to the backwardness of China's economy, even after the nation-wide victory of the revolution, the existence of the capitalist economy must still be permitted for along period; furthermore, in accordance with the division of function in the national economy, the development of all sections beneficial to the national economy will still be necessary and they will still be an indispensable part of the whole national economy They include small-scale industrial and commercial capitalists who hire workers and shop employees, large numbers of small, independent, industrial and commercial business men who do not hire workers or shop employees, these should be firmly protected.

The basic programme of agrarian law provides that: "The property and legal operations of persons engaged in industry or commerce shall be protected from infringement". The industrial and commercial elements referred to here are all small independent industrial and commercial business men and all small and middle capitalist elements.

To sum up, the economic structure of the new China consists of: (1) State economy—this is the leading element. (2) An agricultural economy developing step by step from an individual to a collectivised economy. (2) An economy of small, independent industrial and commercial business men and of small middle and private capital. These make up the entire national economy of the new democracy.

The guiding principle of the national economy of the new democracy must be the close pursuit of the general objective of developing production and a flourishing economy, the taking into account of both public and private interests and benefits to both labour and capital. Any principles, policies and methods which deviate from this general objective are wrong.

To develop agricultural production it is necessary to advise the peasants to organise step by step and under the voluntary principle, various types of producers' and consumers' co-operative organisations such as are permissible under existing economic conditions based on the system of private property. The elimination of the feudal system and the development of agricultural production lays the foundation for the task of developing industrial production and transforming an agricultural country into an industrial country. This is the ultimate goal of the new democrative revolution.

A beautiful view of the prayer hall attached to the Ramakrishna Students' Home Mysore.

RAMAKRISHNA STUDENTS' HOME, MYSORE

The Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mysore has acquired an extensive site of 50 acres in the best extension in the City comanding a vast panorama and has undertaken to put up for the present a hostel building for 200 students at a cost five lakhs of rupees. The idea is to provide an ideal environment and opportunity to the young boarders to grow up into fine, manly spiritual and useful citizens, with a sound moral foundation. There are no such institutions for young boys in this part of Country. The present hostels are no more than mere hotels. They provide no atmosphere of higher ideals, of which especially our Country is in great need at present for young minds. Though their intellect is attended to in the schools and colleges, yet the other sides remain undeveloped.

That such an idea was a great desideratum in this City, the Capital of Mysore State, is evident from the fact, that the Government readily appreciated the idea and have generously come forward to help it with a grant of half the cost of the buildings. The Ashram authorities have provided apart from five dormitories of the capacity of 25 seats each 20 four-seater rooms, Study Rooms, a Library and Reading Room, an Auditorium, Gymnasium, an Educational Court or Museum and a prayer hall.

The whole scheme will include provisions for a swimming pool, open air amphitheatre, vegetable and fruit gardening, dairy, workshop, simple handicrafts, etc., which will cost extra three lakhs. The possibilities are immense and the authorities are anxious to set the pace for educational progress under healthy surroundings and make it a real educational colony for 1000 or 2000 students under the new National Upheaval. The scheme has the blessings of Sir Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore.

Lady Mountbatten who visited the Ashram during her visit to Mysore writes to Swami Shambhavanadji.

"I was particularly interested to learn of your plans for the extensive students' home which is now under construction and on completion I feel sure that this Institution will play a valuable and important part in the education of young people in the widest sense". Swami Shambhavanandji is in Bombay for collecting funds to the students' hostel and it is hoped that Bombay's response will be magnificient.

BAD LUCK

A Whitehall official was called upon to take charge of an important personage from a country whose material civilization is a little less developed than ours. The visitor was familiar with motor cars, but when he had to cross London said that he would prefer to do so in the Underground, which he had never seen.

After ushering his charge safely on to the moving starcase, the official found him, halfway down, becoming nervous and saying that his long robes would get in his way on reaching the bottom.

"All you need do is to copy that boy in front," said the official.

He regretted his advice when the Cockney urchin turned round on reaching the bottom and neatly stepped off backwards.

★

A man had a 'cello with one string and used to play on it for hours on end, always holding his finger in the same place. For months and months his wife had to listen to his excruciating noises. Finally, in desperation, she said: "You know, I've noticed that other 'cellos have four strings, and the players move their fingers about all the time".

The man stopped his playing for a moment and said, impatiently: "Of course the others have four strings and move their fingers about all the time. They are looking for the place I've found it".

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

AN EVENTFUL YEAR.—INDIA WIDE-AWAKE. — WASTE OF MONEY.—NATIONAL HONOUR SACRIFICED.—IMMEDIATE STEPS—COMPOSITION OF I.O.A.—AN ANOMALY.—SUBORDINATE PERSONAL INTERESTS.—COACHING AND TRAINING.—HELP FROM GOVERNMENT.

The year which has just ended was most important and eventful in the sporting history of India. It was for the first time teams representing various games and branches of sport, such as hockey, football, athletics, boxing, cycling, swimming, wrestling, and weight-lifting, went together to England to take part in the World Olympics Games. A cricket team toured Australia a tennis team participated in the Davis Cup and the Wimbledon and American Championships. A badminton team went to Canada to figure in the Thomas Cup. And last but not the least a Cricket team from the West Indies came here to tour our country

INDIA WIDE-AWAKE

All this shows that India is now wide-awake She is anxious and keen to take her proper place among the leading nations of the sporting world But, unfortunately—with the solitary exception of hockey in which her sons were able to retain the World title—India could not achieve any distinction in any branch of sport. In fact her representatives fared miserably in some of them.

It is not my purpose to blame the athletes or the participants in the various international contests for their defeats in this article. They are still in their infancy in comparison with the leading nations of the world. They were up against opponents who are well-trained by expert coaches—most of whom again are seasoned with plenty of experience in foreign lands. How can you expect untrained and inexperienced men,—I do not say women, because no sportswoman was sent abroad,—to outclass or outbid, their superior rivals?

WASTE OF MONEY

There are many people who feel that it is a sheer waste of public money to send such representatives to foreign countries, and they freely condemn these senseless trips. But the Olympians point out with a gallant flourish their motto as laid down by Baron Cubertin, Founder of the Modern Olympic Games

"The important thing in Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part. The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to build up a stronger and more scrupulous and more generous humanity."

I am sure nobody has any quarrel with this noble ideal But that does not mean that we should encourage sets of "babes in their swaddling clothes" to romp about the international arena for the edification of the outside world—and that too at public expense.

NATIONAL HONOUR SACRIFICED

The enthusiasm of the Sportsmen and the sports-administrators is understandable and may be ever appreciated. But there is a question of national prestige and honour at stake, we cannot treat his type of gallivanting lightly. I do not yet know how many athletes and how many officials actually made the journey to England. One thing is, however, certain that most of them did not deserve—for any reason whatsoever—to step out of their doors! They were, indeed, the laughing-stock of the entire sporting world. Our only consolation, —though a very poor one—is that there were worse performers from other countries on the stage.

IMMEDIATE STEPS

Immediate steps must be taken to see that such things do not happen again on the future First and foremost it is extremely necessary that all our National and provincial controlling bodies are properly organised and placed on sound basis A number of them are Mushroom Growth—without any solid foundation whatever.

Again some of them are manned and monopolised by place-hunters. Unless they are released from their tentacles, I am afraid they will not be able to make any progress.

It is for their constituent parts,—the clubs, players and members—to take necessary and prompt action for a thorough spring-cleaning. I know the task is a difficult one. Still stout efforts will have to be made. In any case all the Associations must be well established and the long-standing wranglings between rival bodies completely eradicated

COMPOSITION OF I.O.A.

Some of the Indian States are in a state of flux They are either joining together into unions or are being assimilated in the existing provinces. Thus most of them will not have a separate individual existence as before. So they will not be able to join National controlling bodies as separate entities or continue their affiliation as such. So all these Associations will have to be composed afresh.

This opportunity should be taken to change the composition and complexion of the Indian Olympic Association. It should no longer entertain within its fold provincial olympic asociations and treat them on the same footing as the National organisations like the Indian Hockey Federation. All-India Football Federation. etc.. etc.

AN ANOMALY

I think it is necessary for me to make this point absolutely clear. At present the I.O.A. has on its Council representatatives not only of National organisations promoting different branches of sport but of Provincial and State Olympic Associations which are mainly concerned with athletics. In consequence the I.O.A. Council is over-weighted with athletic representation at the expense of hockey, football and other important games.

This anomaly must be done away with. Otherwise these major games will suffer again when the next Olympic tour comes along. The Olympic contingent will be packed by people who have no right or justification for appearing before a world assembly, as it happened on the last occasion. It is for the National controlling bodies to exert irresistible pressure on the I.O.A. to bring about the natural transformation. It should be noted that I am not suggesting something novel at the cost of the I.O.A. my proposal is on all fours with existing condition in all parts of Europe and America.

SUBORDINATE PERSONAL INTERESTS

Only when the National and Provincial Associations are well established on a separate basis, all branches of sport will prosper and flourish simultaneously Concentrated and undivided attention alone can make for rapid progress So I hope the present administrators of the Provincial Olympic Associations will subordinate their personal interests and help the consummation of the abovementioned decentralisation. Then the provincial bodies may function in the local sphere in the same way as the I.O.A. would work on the National stage. They may organise provincial games annually and thus promote the Olympic spirit. Whatever may be the feelings of these bodies in this respect, the change cannot brook any delay. It can only be put off at the expense of our National interests.

COACHING AND TRAINING

Expert Coaching and Scientific training are absolutely necessary for all our sportsmen. It is really a wonder how our players manage to master the game of hockey without such help or guidance. But it must be remembered that other parts of the world have not taken to this game as seriously as they have done in others. It will, indeed, be a difficult job for India to retain her world Championship when America and Europe take up this game in their own thorough and sympathetic way. Therefore India will need to improve her present standard further and further. That can be done only by a methodical approach to the problem

What is necessary for hockey in the near future is imperatively and urgently needed for other games. I am not prepared to concede that suitable materials for producing world-beaters do not exist in this country. They are there all over the land in ample measure. They have only to be picked up trained and encouraged in every way. Unless we do so, how can we expect India to rise to the top of the world?

HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

We could not make much progress in the past because we were under alien rule. There was little help from our rulers of the Government. The times are changed now. India is completely free. If devolves upon the national and provincial Governments to render all possible help to the various controlling bodies so that all the games may advance at a quick pace. We all know that our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is thoroughly sympathetic. But his timely help it would have been impossible to send the Indian Contingent to the last Olympic Games in London.

Extremely busy as Panditji is with the many problems of the newly-emancipated State, we cannot expect him to devote much time for sport at this juncture. If he would appoint somebody with good knowledge and experience of sports administration to look into our grievances much can be done. If not a Minister, a Committee should be appointed to deal with the many questions that seriously affect sport today It rests with the provincial ministries also to do likewise and help promotion of sport in a whole-heartedly manner. Needless to mention, very little progress can be done without Government help and support.

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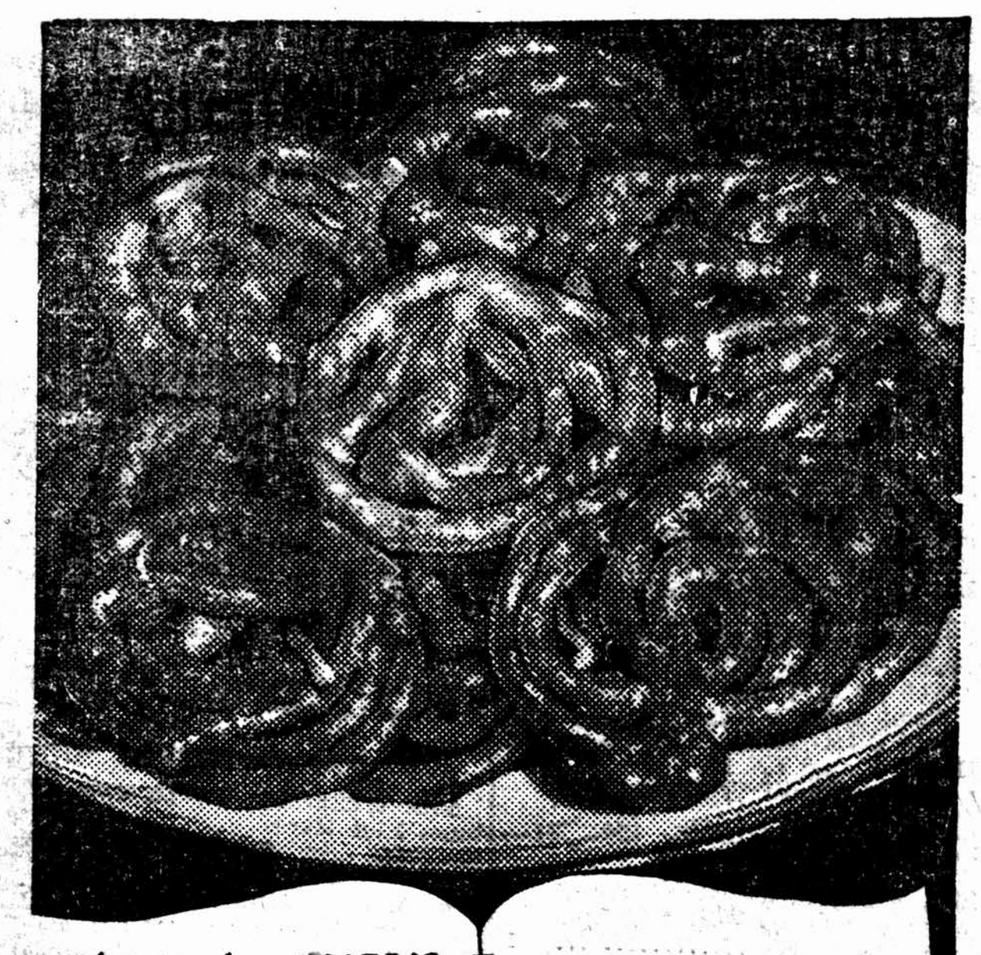

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Mix 2 cups of flour with water to obtain thin paste. Cover paste and keep aside for 2 days. Make thin syrup from ½ lb. sugar and add to it ½ teaspoon of saffron and few drops of rose-water. Add 1 teaspoon of curds to paste, and mix thoroughly. Pour mixture through a ¼" hole. You can do this by making a hole in a tin container or dry coconut shell. Form rings into a shallow frying pan of very hot Dalda, by pouring with a circular motion. Fry well and place in warm syrup. Soak for a few hours, remove and spread jalebis on clean paper to dry.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES WITHOUT DESTROYING NOURISHMENT

Write for free advice today—or any day!

THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE

P. O. BOX NO. 353. BOMBAY 1

HVM. 95-172

BOMBAY RACES

Punters Taste First Big Defeat At Mahaluxmi

LADY-IN-WAITING REWARDS 885

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Wagerers realised today at the decision of the tenth winter meeting that is a crime to proceed headlong and long for a winner to oblige, as all firm favourites ran down like pins at Mahaluxmi.

Form had least consideration in most events and poor starts also did the damage to some extent.

Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester scored convincin.. in the day's attraction, the Western India Cup run over ten furlongs. Bottom-weighted Pravina set a hot pace and upset the calculation in this rich event. Robert astrid the winner was also awake early and set chasing the leader soon after settling and had the race won a long way from the winning post. Priorate who had the assistance of Evans, contrary to his front-tactics came late this time to place 3/4 of a length behind the winner and with a tremendous late bid Laxmi Vilas deprived Gipsy Gem of the minor placing. The public choice, Jeanne D'Arc could only place fifth under the moderate handling of apprentice Shaikh.

LADY-IN-WAITING SPRINGS SURPRISE

Lady-in-Waiting sprang the biggest surprise of the season when narrowly scoring at 87 to 1 from Puri Pakodi in the Manjri Plate which, incidentally was the first leg of the treble event. The 7 to 1 Cockpit Pride and the 4 to 1 Marlow in the remaining legs of the pool event, permitted only five punters solve it and each one of them was rewarded with Rs. 23,118-8.

The following are the results:—

THE QUETTA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Messrs M. D., A. D. and S. D. Abraham's FLYING PRINCESS 8-12 N Dar 1
Mr R. K. F. Singh's DINKIE 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy Purshottam Jethabhai's COOL AND COLLECTED 8-12 Antoo 3
Mr. Badridas Daga's DESERT QUEEN 8-12 Amir A. 4
Not run: Grace Darling.
Won by 2 1/2, 1 1/4, 3/4.
Time: 1min. 4 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 13. Rs 11 and Rs 17.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE QUETTA PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's QUEEN ELIZABETH 8-12 P Khade 1
Nawab Sir Mehr Shah's TABASSUM 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. M. Mustafa's AAFRIN 8-12 Aurobinda 3
Mrs. M. E. Hillel's GREAT LADY 8-12 Rickaby 4
Not run: Whirlwind, and Golden Hope.
Won by 2, 3, Hd.
Time: 1min. 4 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

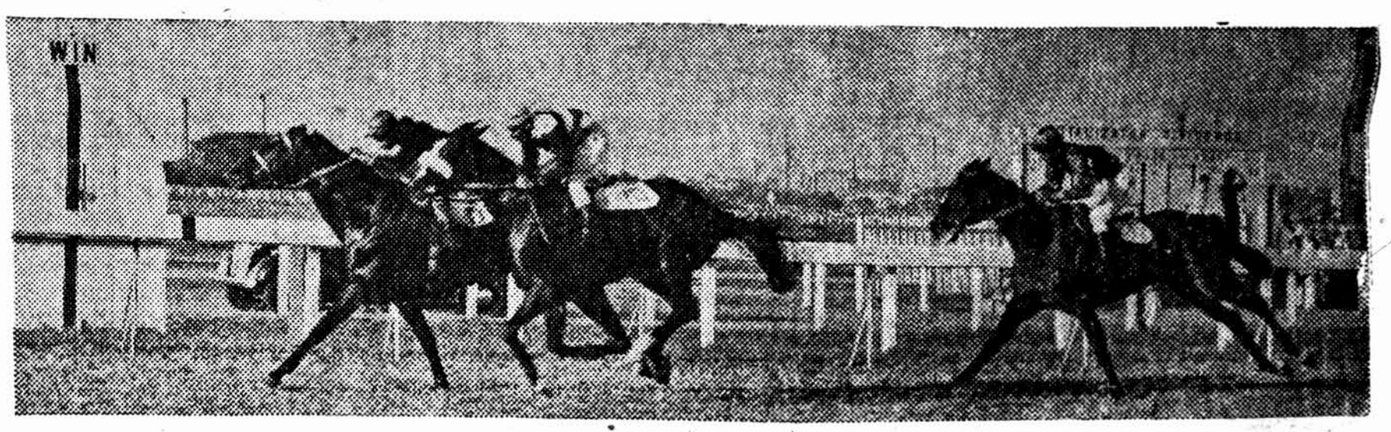
M/s. Sultan N. Dossa and Esmail Mahomed's LADY-IN-WAITING 8-0 Dasrath S. 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURI PAKODI 8-0 Sk. Ahmed 2
M/s. Hugo Wachsmann and D. N. Shroff's CREPE DE CHINE 7-9 Shaikh 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's DUCHESS OF RAMGARH 8-12 S. Chavar 4
All ran.
Won by Shd., 1/2, 1 1/2.
Time: 1min. 19secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 885, Places Rs. 176, Rs. 34 and Rs. 26.
Winner trained by Hassanali.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

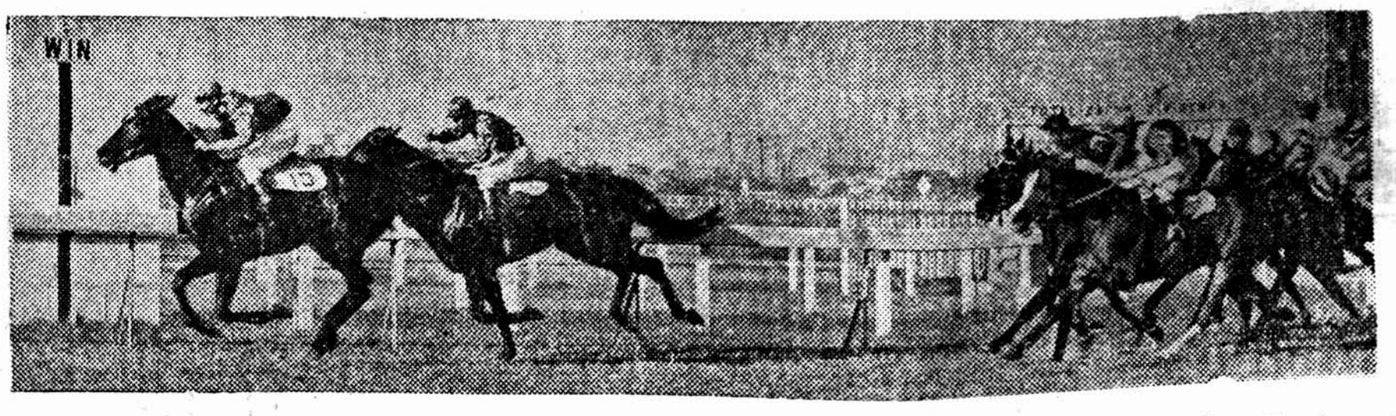
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's STAR IN A MILLION 8-8 Kadam 1
Mr. A. T. Janai's COURT DANCER 8-2 Shivanna 2
Mr. S. Zito's INDIANA 8-13 Medhe 3
Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-5 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: Daisy Tripper.
Won by 2 1/2, 3, 1 3/4.
Time: 1min. 31 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 134, Places Rs. 39, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

This Is How They Finished At Mahaluxmi

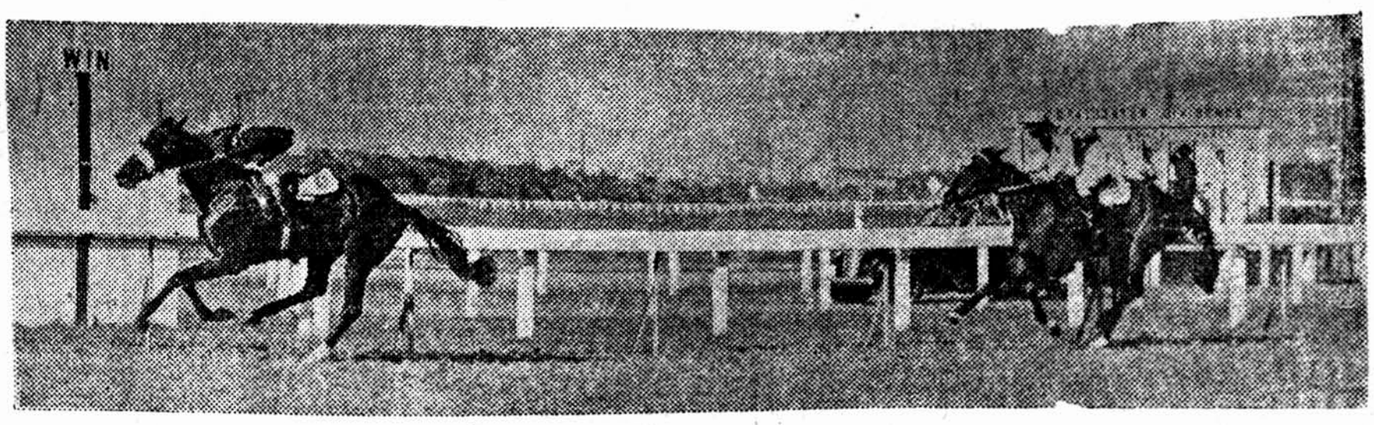
The Western India Cup over a mile and a quarter was won by Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester (Roberts up) Priorate (Evans) and Laxmi Vilas (Bhosle) finished second and third respectively.



The Ali Bin Talib Memorial Plate over 12 furlongs was annexed by Talib trained Happy Go Lucky (Kheemsingh up) from the unconsidered Once Again (Kasbkar) and Pay Master (Mullsingh).



The picture shows Cockpit Pride on whom Cunningham rode a clever race winning the seven furlong Montgomery Plate (Division I) from Panditji (P. Khade) and Ajinkya Tara II (Roberts)



The second division of the Montgomery Plate was won by Sar In A Million (R. Kadam), who, once heads were turned for home, gave no chance to Court Dancer (Shivanna) and Indiana (Medhe) who finished second and third respectively.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 7-11 Roberts 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PRIORATE 9-1 Evans 2
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 9-6 R. Bhosle 3
Maj. J. Steuart-Gratton and Mr. G. P Durrant's GIPSY GEM 8-2 Damodar 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4, Nk., Shd.
Time: 2mins. 8secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81, Places Rs. 29, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. V. Rosenthal and Mrs. F. G. Travers's COCKPIT PRIDE 8-2 Cunningham 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PANDITJI 9-0 P. Khade 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-8 Roberts 3
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-3 Kasbekar 4
Not run: March On, Blue Arrow, Deuce of Clubs, Her Excellency.
Won by 1, 1 1/4, Hd.
Time: 1min. 31 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81, Places Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by Randall.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance (About) 1½ Miles.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. M. A. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's ONCE AGAIN 7-10 Kasbekar 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 9-0 Mullsingh 3
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Lt. Col. H. S. Weston's THE JUDGE 8-9 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Maid of Honour.
Won by Nk., 1 1/2, 3.
Time: 2mins. 52 4-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 46 and Rs. 58.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's MARLOW 8-9 Evans 1
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fzali's GAY SIRE 9-3 P. Khade 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK ROY 8-5 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's ESMAIL PASHA 8-0 Mullsingh 4
Not run: Primrose Bridge.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 26 and Rs. 38.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

TATA'S MAINTAIN LEAD

Grey's 'A' Win Easily In Women's League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA'S 3
B.B. & C.I. RLY. 0

Tata's maintained their position at the top of the Senior Division when they easily accounted for B.B. & C.I. Railway "A" by three goals to nil. The Tata side took things quite easy and dictated terms all through. Kishen was well shadowed and the three easy goals scored should point out to the Railwaymen that where is the regular goalie.

Tata's dominated play and within the first few minutes should have scored atleast twice. Premkakar once drove slowly and then Joe D'Mello hit wide from the top of the circle. Kishen was given a chance when the ball was pushed through but Pinto rushed and saved. Then D'Mello ran through and nearly put Tatas ahead but shot wide again. But Tatas got their first goal when Lenny D'Souza pushed a ball which was passed to him by Premkakar. Lawrie Fernandes got a ball on the face and left the field but returned shortly.

In the twentieth minute of play

(Continued on Page 19)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

SUNDAY, (JAN. 9)

Hindu Posh Shud 10 2005
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 9 1368
Parsi: Amardad 9 1318
Sunrise 7-14 a.m. Sunset 6-18 p.m.
Hightide 05-37, 19-54, Lowtide 13-00

Today's Engagements

MAHARASHTRA SANGEETA VIDYALAYA: The Twenty-second Anniversary and Prize Distribution today (Sun.) from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. at Blavatshy Ladge, French Bridge, Bombay, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur presiding.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Laying out of the foundation-stones of the Students' House, Charitable Dispensary and Lecture Hall by Hon. Mr B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Ramakrishna Mission, 12th Road, Khar Bombay.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES: Free Hindustani Classes are conducted at Bhuleshwar Boys School near market on all Sundays from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. for first and second examinations and between 2-0 p.m. and 5 p.m. for the Third Quabil examinations.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: The Regular classes on elementary Astrology at 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Mundane Astrology" at 5 to 6 p.m. today (Sun. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Chaupati Road, Bombay.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Permenent Control of Senses and Mind" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: God in Nature and in M[illegible] is the subject of public lecture to[illegible]y (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SRI- VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by founder T.K.N. Trivikram on "Our Alphabet and Cosmic Evolution" Exposition of Gita and "Zero B.C." Free training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga. All invited. 52 Shivaji Park today (Sunday) 5-30 p.m.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Under the auspices of Harijan Sevak Sangh Bombay Provincial Board, the President Smt. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A. and the members of the Board will meet the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivanram Minister for Labour, Government of India, today (Sunday) 12-30 noon (S.T.) at 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Under the auspices of the Gita Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at Matunga a lecture will be delivered by Ramayanaratnakaram Shrinivasa Raghacachariar of Chittoor on "Ramayana—The Cultural Heritage of India" at Asthika Samaj Hall today (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m. Principal N.M. Kane will preside.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: A public meeting will be held in the Pandal of Khalsa College, Kings Circle, Matunga, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., which will be addressed by Sardar Gurmukh Singh Musafir, President East Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

DETENUES' DEMANDS WEEK: Under the auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), B.B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union, Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and other communist organisations. A public rally will be held on at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) to protest against the treatment given to the Detenues in jail and demand their release. Com. P G. Sawant acting President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag, will preside.

Kannada Drama

The Bombay Kannada Sangha will stage the comic kannada play "Meena Maduve" at Mahatma Gnndhi Hall, Podar College, Matunga at 6-15 p.m. today (Sunday) in aid of the Sangha Library. The programme will also include a variety of clasical dances *mimicry etc.*

Congress Seva Dal

Congress Seva Dal Sainiks from A, B. and C. Wards who have passed their Preliminary Examination, are hereby informed to be present today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Congress House. Dr. T. R. Narvane will distribute "Sainik Badges" to them and address.

Bhonsala Military School

Forms of Application for admission to the 7th Course (Military Wing) *Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun* are available at the Bhonsala Military *School Nasik.* The candidates who desires to apply should be between 18 and 21 years of age on the 1st of July 1949 and have passed the Matriculation examination in 2nd class."

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Jan. 8, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from Dec. 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Jan. 8, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 92 93 65 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 84 57 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 91 71 0 1 0 minus 0.2, Calcutta 77 51 0 0 minus 0.3, Delhi 72 43 0 0 minus 0.6, Gwalior 77 43 0 0 — Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 55 0 0 minus 0.4, Lucknow 74 42 0 0 minus 0.5, Madras 84 68 0 1.7 minus 4.2, Nagpur 53 0 0 minus 0.5 0.6, Poona 84 54 0 0 minus 0.2, Sholapur 86 58 0 0 minus 0.5, Simla 64 47 0 11 minus 0.5.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Jan. 8 (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday January 8, 1949:

Weather has been dry over the country. Night temperatures have risen appreciably in north-west India and Madhya Bharat; they were, however, appreciably below normal in Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh and adjoining areas.

Forecast valid until the evening of 9th: Isolated showers may occur in south Rajputana and the adjoining districts of Madhya Bharat.

Night temperature will rise in north-west India, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and the west Central Provinces, continue below normal in and near Chota Nagpur and fall in Assam.

DROUGHT AND HEAT WAVE IN S. AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Jan. 8 (Reuter): South Africa is suffering a severe drought and heat wave. Water is selling at a shilling a glass in the South West African town of Karasberg, and in the Northern Cape Province pigs and poultry are dying of the heat and farm crops are threatened. The Eastern districts of Southern Rhodesia have not yet been affected by drought.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Jan. 9.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A. P. Narayangaonkar 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Bimal Mukherjee (Sitar recital) 9-0 Laxmibai Jadhav 11-0 Film Music 11-45 J. L. Ranade 12-15 p.m. "Jaya Jayanti" 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Bimal Mukherjee (Sitar recital) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 A. P. Narayangaonkar 4-45 Shankardas Gupta (Hindi songs) 5-0 K. G. Sable and Party 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Shankardas Gupta (Hindi songs) 6-30 J. L. Ranade 7-0 Shankardas Gupta (Hindi songs) 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet 7-30 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 J. L. Ranade 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Arnold Shoenberg 10-30 Mendelssohn.

VARIATIONS
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Gujarati Geetmala 5-45 p.m. Kanjibhai Meghjibhai and Party 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Kanjibhai Meghjibhai and Party 8-15 A. P. Narayangaonkar 9-0 Bimal Mukherjee (Sitar recital) 9-15 Tarabai Gadagkar (Vocal music) 10-0 Laxmibai Jadhav.

Thyagaraja Utsav At Matunga

The 102nd Aradhana of Saint Thyagaraja will be celebrated at Matunga by the Sri Thyagaraja Sabha from 12th to 22nd inst.

Mr. N. V. Modak, C.I.E., J. P., Special Engineer, Bombay Municipality, will inaugurate the festival.

The Aradhana Day falls on the 19th inst. Twenty-nine musical programme have been arranged during the Utsavam by the Sabha In all 65 artites participate in the festival. Gandhiji's favourite hymn "Ram Dhun" will be chanted in a chorus on the 19th inst. as that day happens to be also the day on which Mahatmaji attained martydom. The function will come to a clase with a procession on 22nd inst.

R. I. N. CHIEF ARRIVING IN CITY ON JAN. 10

NEW DELHI, Jan 8 (API)—Vice Admiral W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief, R.I.N. is leaving for Bombay on January 10. He will return to Delhi on January 12.

From the Studios

KISHORE SAHU'S NEW PICTURES

While "Sawan Aya Re" which Producer-director Kishore Sahu is making under the banner of Hindustan Chitra and which stars Ramola opposite himself, with David, Sofia, Mohna, Ramesh Gupta and others, is in the concluding stages, he performed the 'muhurt' of another new picture, entitled "Rim Jhim", on last Sunday at the M. & T. Studios.

The Bengal and C.P. and C.I. rights of the picture are with Kapurchand and Co., while those for North are with Screen Exchange.

"MESSAGE OF MAHATMA" COMPLETED

Under the banner of Film Land Ltd. popular artiste, Muzzamil, has completed his ambitious picture, "Message of Mahatma," which he has himself produced and directed.

Based on a story from the pen of Begum Muzzamil. the picture depicts the preaching of Mahatma Gandhi.

Leela Chitnis leads the cast opposite Muzzamil who plays the principal role. In the supporting cast are Shashikala and others.

LIDO TALKIES

The management of Lido Talkies, situated on the popular highway between Santa Cruz and Juhu have now gone into the hands of the film concern, Select Trading and Cine Films Ltd.

Arrangements have been made to release new pictures at this theatre almost simultaneously with their release in Bombay proper. As an opening attraction 'Khidki', which has proved popular in Bombay, has been selected and it will be released on 1st January '49.

ROOP SHOREY TO MAKE PICTURES IN BOMBAY

Fast on the heels of Ravindra Dave and Ramnarayan Dave, who nave started film shooting in Bombay in real earnest, comes the announcement that Roop K. Shorey, who recently completed the Punjabi hit, "Chaman" at the Sree Sound Studios, Bombay, has decided to make Bombay his home and go on the sets at the Kardar Studio on January 4.

Roop has brought all his Lahore colleagues under his banner. Dramatist I. S. Johar is there so also Azis Kashmiri, who contributed lyrics to most of the Shorey Pre-Partition pictures. Vinod, who supplied music to Shorey's "Shalimar", "Hamari Gallian" and "Khomosh Nigahen", is also in the troupe, which is strengthened by old Shorey technicians.

The film, on which Roop commences work this week is tentatively titled "Ek Thi Ladki" and is based on a story by dramatist I. S. Johar, who also supplies the dialogues. Meena and Motilal lead the stellar cast, with Majnu and Johar in support.

"HEERA RANJHA" ON BOMBAY SCREEN

Paristan pictures' film, "Heera Ranjha", is scheduled for release from the 21st inst. simultaneously at six different city theatres. This picture had a successful run wherever it was released outside Bombay.

Writte[illegible] and produced by Wali, the picture brings on the screen the immortal love drama of the Punjab it is a story of two lovers whom even death could not part. The producers have attempted to picturise this love-epic in its original charm and simplicity.

Mumtaz Shanti plays the principal role. Co-starred with her are, Shreenath, Gulam Mohd., Gulab, Roop Kamal and Majnu.

Rama Shukal, Motilal and Meena, who featured in Boop K. Shorey's "Ek Thi Ladki", photographed on the occasion of the "Muhurat" at the Kardar Studio.

SILAM DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

BOMBAY, Jan. 8. (A.P.I.): Mr. S. L. Silam, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who injured his right knee in an accident at Jaipur on December 18 last, and who was undergoing treatment in a city hospital, has now been discharged and is now making good progress at his residence at No. 16. 12th Khetwadi Lane Girgaum. Bombay.

Attempt To Sell Army Revolver Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nanji Bechraj, was arrested yesterday opposite the Dongri Police Station for trying to sell a revolver with military markings. It was stated that the accused was arrested while trying to sell it to somebody for Rs. 200.

The man was arrested, and a revolver, tricked round the waist, it was alleged was recovered from him.

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, ordered the accused to be released on bail.

Sardar To Visit Udaipur On January 14

UDAIPUR, Jan 8 (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister will arrive in Udaipur on Jan 14 by plane. He will return to Delhi the next day.

SCOPE OF PAK FEDERAL COURT TO BE EXPANDED

No More Appeals To Privy Council

KARACHI, Jan. 7 (API): The Government of Pakistan are considering a proposal to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of Pakistan with a view to stopping civil appeals to the Privy Council, it was learnt here today.

It was stated that as provided in Sec 206 of the Government of India Act, a bill is likely to be introduced the the forthcoming budget session of the Dominion legislature to expand the scope of the Federal Court of Pakistan.

Registration Of Pathans In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8 (API): The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has ordered all Pathans residing in Ahmedabad city to get themselves registered within a month. Those who fail to register themselves will be prosecuted, the order added.

PATNA COLLEGIANS' STRIKE

PATNA, Jan. 8 (API): In pursuance of their earlier decision, students of the Patna College, Science College, Bihar National College and the two women's colleges of Patna went on strike this morning to enforce their demand of abolition of test examinations.

About three thousand students are involved in the strike.

Preparing For Attempt On Nangah Parbat

OSLO, Jan. 8 (Reuter): *A Norweigan expedition will attempt to climb Nangan Parbat, 26,629 feet Himalayan peak next summer. The challengers have already started a 19 months' course of training in* western Norweigan mountains.

University Commission In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Jan. 8 (API): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Chairman of the University Commission, and other members of the Commission arrived in Nagpur today, on a three-day visit to Central Provinces. The commission will start its work tomorrow.

Single Agency For Delhi Development

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (UPI): The Government of India have decided that, in future, all major plans for the extension and orderly development of the city of Delhi as a whole should be coordinated through a single agency called the Central Coordination Committee for the development of Greater Delhi which was set up last year. Mr N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, is the Chairman of the Committee.

Various existing bodies whose functions overlap the work of the Central Coordination Committee are to be abolished or amalgamated with this Committee.

Indian Science Congress Executive

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6 (UPI): The following members were elected by ballot to the Executive Committee and the Council of the Indian Science Congress Association for the new year:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Dr. D. S. Kothari (New Delhi), Dr. B. C. Guha (Calcutta), Dr. U. P. Basu (Calcutta), Dr. Beni Prasad (Delhi), Dr. A. K. De (Calcutta), Prof. P. Ray (Calcutta), Dr. A. C. Ukil (Calcutta), Prof. Kundu (Chinsurah), Dr. B. Narayana (Patna), and Mr. B. K. Sarkar (Calcutta).

COUNCIL: Dr. A. M. N. Ghosh (Geological Survey), Dr. D. Chakravarty (Calcutta), Dr. R. C. Bose (Calcutta), Dr. B. N. Prasad (Allahabad), Dr. S. N. Mathudub (Lucknow) Dr. J. S. Patel (Sabour) and Dr. S. N. Mukherjee (Calcutta).

Dr. K. N. Bagchi was appointed Treasurer and Dr. Sanjib Rao of Bangalore the second General Secretary, of the Association.

Industrial Training Centre

NAGPUR, Jan. 8 (UPI): The Government of India have, it is learnt, after consultation with various provincial Governments, decided to open an industrial training centre at Kohni, district Bilaspur, for giving training to instructors in various trades and occupation

The centre will be formally opened by the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Minister of India, on Feb. 28. The trainees for the centre will be selected by the Central as well as Provincial Governments and its capacity will be 480 trainees in two shifts.

Rain Brings Relief

BRISBANE, Jan. 8 (Reuter): The heaviest rain for eight months—decimal 89 of an inch—has fallen at Peak Djowns, Central Queensland, where the drought was a serious threat to agriculture, including the large farming project to supply Britain with more food.

Another inch only was needed to start planting for 600,000 bushels of grain sorghum, and planting day begins next week.

HONGKONG, Jan. 8 (Reuter): **The first foreign ship to leave Hongkong for Chinese Communist-held territory sailed today. She is the 2,232-ton Norweigan ship "Prosper" which left with cargo and passengers for the Manchurian port of Antung.**

Wedding took place recently between Mr. Surendra Bhagvat, a well-known social worker and Miss Bharati, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. J. M. Barot at Vanita Vishram.

Let There Be No 'Ism' But Humanism Says Prof. Puntambekar

NAGPUR, Jan. 8 (API)—A secular state was today defined as "a state devoted to political order and economic welfare", by Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, head of Nagpur University's Political Department, in a paper he read at the resumed session of the Indian Political Science Conference.

He said that a secular state did not involve the conception of any particular religion or even ethic, which was considered to be a matter of belief or concience It also meant divorce from any particular culture or indeology. Therefore, a secular state, he maintained, could not have a mission of its own, and India under the new set up of a secular state would have none.

After mentioning what he called "isms" such as nationalism, socialism communism and fascism, Prof. Puntambekar said that thsese conflicting theories could create as much confusion in a secular state as in any other that did not profess to be so.

Posing a question—what should be the solution to this anarchy of several "isms" prevalent in any modern state, Prof. Puntambekar suggested that unless they were guided by a spirit of humanism and attached utmost importance to the moral qualities, a mere declaration that a particular state was secular would not help them to solve the many intricate problems. "We cannot have peace or make any progress so long as we fail to realise that all human beings are alike possessed equally with the will to live at peace with each other", he said.

SEVERE COLD WAVE IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6: Severe cold-wave in Quetta has, as usual, its effects on Karachi also since last few days the city is experiencing unprecedented cold which uptil now, has results in three human deaths besides those of some aniamls and a large number of birds.

The first death reported on account of this cold was in the Swami Narayan Refugee Camp where Hindu evacuees are taking temporary shelter till they are able to get steamer accommodation for migrating to India. Although the camp generally remains full to its capacity, Hindus from the interior of Sind continue to pour in daily with the result that they are made to take shelter in the open compound under tents. Swami Krishnanand, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee and incharge of this Camp, has been straining every nerve to give proper shelter to these evacuees but one of them is reported to have died of severe cold. The other two deaths reported were from Keamari area where poor people live in small huts on the sea-shore.

In the morning, one finds the roads and streets strewn with dead birds while the municipal authorities have removed some corpses of animals which died on public roads.

KARACHI, Jan. 8 (API): A Belgian shipping company has entered into an agreement with the Pakistan Government to ply cargo ships between the two countries, it was learnt here today. The first ship of the company, Messrs Compagnie Maritime Belge, touched the shores of Karachi on Thursday night on its maiden voyage to Pakistan from Belgium.

Beaverbrook Fed Up With Tories

LONDON, Jan. 7 (Reuter)—Lord Beaverbrook, British presslord has revolted against the official Conservative party.

One of his own newspapers, the London Evening Standard, reported tonight that he had informed the Conservative agent for the area in which he lives that he is no longer a conservative.

For that reason he declined to renew the subscription which he has made for many years.

Lord Bevearbrook began his association with the British Conservative Party nearly 40 years ago, when he became a Member of Parliament

Implementation Of Delhi Agreement

E. Bengal Govt.'s Press Note

DACCA, Jan. 7 (API)—In accordance with terms of the Delhi agreement, the Government of East Bengal have decided that criminal proceedings started in East Bengal against persons at present in service of the West Bengal Government in respect of matters arising in the course of the execution of their duties should be withdrawn and such persons, if in custody, should be released.

Announcing this, a press note said that orders have already been issued to the District Magistrates concerned to take immediate action accordingly.

Gandhiji's Portrait Unveiled In Calcutta High Court

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7 (API): A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, presented to the Calcutta High Court by the West Bengal Government, was unveiled by the Chief Justice in his court room today in the presence of other Judges and a large number of members of the profession.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Trevor Harries, said that Mahatma Gandhi had died with his work unfinished, but his memory would be an inspiration to all. His portrait would be a constant reminder to his attainments, his greatness, his virtues and his goodness and might be an inspiration to all to do everything on their part to secure his great ideal—peace on earth and goodwill towards men.

The Chief Justice said that what India was today was largely due to the Mahatma's teachings, and what she would be tomorrow would largely depend upon whether the country followed the teachings and principles of this great man. He had preached peace at home and abroad and there could be little doubt that his influence on world affairs was growing daily. Gandhi's death had shocked not only this country, but all the countries of the world, and rarely had such world tributes been paid to the memory of any man, added Sir Arthur.

5 Lakhs For Improvement Of Rajghat

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (API): The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of rupees five lakhs for the improvement of the Rajghat ground where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated. The sum will be mostly spent on raising up the level of the land so that the area will not be affected by floods of the Jumna River.

Calcutta Professor To Lecture In U.S.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8, (U. P. I.): Prof. Benoy Sarkar of the Calcutta University will shortly proceed to the U. S. A. on invitation of the Institute of International of New York, and the Watumull Foundation of Los Anegles. Prof. Sarkar will deliver lectures at the educational centres of a large number of states in the U. S. A. on "Dominion of India" in world perspectives.

Bhavnagar Lorry Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 7.

A most serious and sensational accident happened yesterday in which 20 persons were injured.

A lorry containing some 16 persons overturned near a village Tansa. A pedestrian woman was killed in the accident and the passangers were badly injured. The injured were taken to Bhavnagar hospital. Three of the injured are in a serious condition

U. N. O. AND WORLD PEACE

Zafrullah Khan's Address At Institute Of International Affairs

KARACHI, Jan. 7 (API): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, addressing the Pakistan institute of international affairs at its first annual dinner here tonight said that racial domination and economic exploitation must go if international relations were not to end in chaos.

Colonial relationship between any two nations of the world was the most degrading relationship, he send and added that the obstructions placed by dominant powers in the way of the struggle for freedom of any national was a crime.

Referring to the Atlantic Charter on which was based the U.N.O., the Foreign Minister said that it was very unfortunate that there was not one principle of the charter which had not been contravened during the last three years and a half in one or the other part of the world.

"We all criticise and blame the U.N.O. for its failure to put its ideals into practice, but we must remember that the U.N.O. is not a world Government," continued Sir Mohammed. He said that too many of the shortcomings and failings of the U.N. were due to lack of real authority.

"We must remember that if there has been aggression, the aggressor and the nation that was a victim of aggression were both members of the U.N.O. U.N.O. is not an outside authority imposed on its members. The shortcomings of the U.N.O. are shortcomings of its members".

The Foreign Minister said that another difficulty was that the U.N.O. was brought into being when the problem of the settlement of peace which arose from the second world war had not yet been finished. He quoted Doctor Evatt as saying: "U.N.O. has been charged to maintain peace that has not yet been achieved".

Referring to the role that the Security Council could play in the maintenance of peace the Foreign Minister said that unfortunately the votes in the Security Council had been used for purposes other than those for which it was constituted—ulterior purposes and considerations.

GENERAL ELECTIONS EARLY IN 1950

Consembly Passes Nehru's Resolution

DIRECTIVE TO AUTHORITIES TO MAKE PREPARATIONS

House Adjourns Till May 16 After Disposing Of Article 149

NEW DELHI, Jan 8 (A.P.I.) The Constituent Assembly today passed a resolution instructing the authorities concerned to make preparations for holding general elections to the legislatures as early as possible in 1950.

The House also disposed of the Article relating to the composition of provincial assemblies, discussion on which had earlier in the week been postponed.

The House decided that the maximum permissible strength of the provincial assemblies should be 500 and that every 75,000 of the population should have the right to elect not more than one member to the Assembly.

Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena's amendment which sought to do away with any weightage for any constituencies in the provinces, was accepted by Dr. Ambedkar.

It will be recalled that a number of members had urged that the acceptance of this principle would deprive certain backward and underpopulated areas, such as the Rayalaseema districts of Andhra, from having due representation.

The House adjourned till May 16, 1949, when it will continue consideration of the draft constitution.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved in the Constituent Assembly today a resolution suggesting that instructions be forthwith issued to the provinces and states for the preparation of electoral rolls and for taking steps to hold the general elections to the legislatures as early as possible in the year 1950.

In order to save time and curtail discussion, the Vice-President, Dr. H. C. Mukherjee had sought to move this resolution earlier. Objection was raised and members pressed their point that the resolution should not be moved by the Chair. Responding to the wishes of the House, the Vice-President gave up the idea of moving the resolution from the Chair and called on the Prime Minister to move it.

POINT OF ORDER

When the Vice-President, said he proposed to move the resolution, Mr. H V. Kamath, on a point of order, said there was no rule of procedure under which the Chair could move such a resolution.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhry, requested the Vice-President to tell them under what rule of procedure the resolution was being moved. He said that normally, when the Chair moved a resolution, no amendment or discussion was allowed.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa stated that the Constituent Assembly, while sitting as a constitution-making body, was not competent to pass such a resolution. Instructions to the Provincial Governments for the preparation of electoral rolls would be issued by the Government of India. It was only when the House sat as a legislative body, therefore, that it could pass such a resolution.

Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra, on the other hand, contended that the House was a sovereign body and could do anything it liked. Further, there was the precedent of the Chair moving a resolution on the death of Mr. Jinnah. The Constituent Assembly, sitting as a constitution-making body, had much wider powers than it had when it sat as the legislative body.

Mr. Dhulekar suggested that instead of the Constituent Assembly instructing the Provincial Governments, the resolution should instruct the Central Legislative Assembly to call on the provinces to prepare the electoral rolls. Alternatively, he suggested, the matter might be left over until the Legislative Assembly began its session in February.

NOTHING NEW IN RESOLUTION

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, while agreeing that the House was a sovereign body and that the Chair could move the resolution, pointed out that there were controversial points involved in it and asked whether the amendments of which he had given notice would be allowed. For instance, there was the provision relating to refugees who would have to file a declaration before a court regarding their residence to entitle them to be enrolled as voters. Sixty or seventy lakhs of people being asked to file declarations was no small matter.

Seth Govind Das, said that there was nothing new in the resolution. They all wanted early elections and the resolution merely carried out the general wish of the members of the House.

The Vice President, Dr. Mukherjee, while stating that it was embarassing for him to defend the procedure he was adopting, said he recognised two facts—firstly, that the House was supreme and that there was need for a motion of this sort. If this supreme body adopted the motion, such adoption would itself justify the procedure he was adopting. As regards amendments, he had received only two. This showed that he had the whole House behind his proposal to have the motion moved from the Chair. He would, therefore move it.

COMPLETION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS

He was aware that learned Pandits of rules of procedure would argue about the Chair moving the resolution. Reading out from a statement he had prepared. Dr. Mukherjee recalled that for the last few days the House had been considering the articles in the Draft Constitution relating to the general elections in some of the provinces. The first stage of the work in the preparation of electoral rolls had been completed. The articles they had adopted laid down the principles and the basis on which the electoral work should proceed. They had also to indicate the time within which the electoral rolls would have to be completed. The matter was considered by the Steering Committee of the Assembly on January 5 and they had decided that a resolution on the subject should be brought before the Assembly and that it would be in the fitness of things if it was moved from the Chair.

Incidentally, the resolution would also allay the suspicion held in certain quarters, however unjustified it might be, that the House was not very serious about bringing the new constitution into force at an early date. The President said he had received numerous letters from many quarters attributing very "uncharitable" reasons for prolonging the life of the Assembly. These people did not realise the troubles through which the country had passed —the refugee problem, the Hyderabad problem and the troubles in Kashmir, not to say anything about the general disintegration of the economic structure. Neverthless, it was desirable that such feelings of suspicion should be allayed. It was necessary, therefore, that the public should know that they were seriously thinking of holding the elections at the earliest possible date.

TANDON OBJECTS TO PROCEDURE

The Vice-President then read out the text of the resolution. At this stage, a number of members were again seen rising in their seats, ostensibly to protest against the procedure.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi appealed to the Vice-President to reconsider his decision to move the resolution from the Chair. He had a right to ask the Chair to do this. If the resolution as non-controversial, then it could be moved from the Chair and passed without any discussion. The dignity of the Chair must be such that it should not warrant any kind of discussion. If a resolution of a controversial nature, was moved by the Chair here, future Assemblies in the provinces would quote this as a precedent. It would be a bad precedent. (Hear, hear). He, therefore, suggested that the Chair should call upon some member of the House or of the Drafting Committee to move the resolution so that if any one wanted to move amendments or speak on it, he could do so.

Babu Purushotam Das Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Assembly, said the procedure which the Chair was adopting was "unheard of". (Applause). The Chair could only move motions which were accepted by the House as a whole. Even if there was one single member who raised any objection, then the Chair could not move such a resolution. (Hear, hear). When the Chair moved a resolution, there should be no further discussion on it. But if the Chair moved a controversial resolution, then it would amount to stifling discussion in the House. The Chair should not be a party to such a resolution.

The Speaker of the C. P. Assembly, Mr. Ghanashyam Singh Gupta, said he endorsed every word of what Mr. Tandon had said.

ANANTASAYANAM HECKLED

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar who came to the mike to defend the procedure proposed by the Chair was continuously interrupted by a number of members who urged him to "speak on the procedure" and not on the merits of the resolution.

Mr. Ayyangar was trying to say that after all the resolution merely wanted that the elections must be held as early as possible. (Voices: Talk about procedure. Don t speak on the resolution).

Mr. Ayyangar continuing his speech amidst more interruptions said it had always been open to the President to move a resolution. (No, no). On all resolutions, there would always be some difference of opinion. He did not agree that a resolution moved from the Chair must be such that it had the approval of everyone.

VICE-PRESIDENT INTERVENES

A number of members were seen on their legs wanting to reply to Mr. Ayyangar. The Vice-President, cutting short further discussion, announced amidst cheers from the House that he would ask a member of the House to move it. When he had proposed to move the resolution himself, he thought that he had practically the whole House behind him. Since then, he had found that there was a sharp difference of opinion among many members who urged that a proposition like this should not be moved from the Chair. He was after all a creature of the House. He would, therefore, request some one else to move the resolution.

NEHRU MOVES THE RESOLUTION

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thereupon formally moved the resolution. The Prime Minister said that although the Government had already taken certain preliminary steps for preparing the electoral rolls, it was thought desirable that some indication of the wishes of the House on the matter should be made known.

It was because of this that the House had, during the last few days, been discussing the provisions in regard to the elections. The resolution merely embodied the wish of the House for holding elections as early as possible. Some member had pointed out that in the draft form the resolution did not specify all the disqualifications for voters which the House had adopted in the particular Article relating to voters' qualifications.

He would point out that the resolution specifically stated that the rolls would be prepared in accordance with the principles adopted in the Constitution. The objection that under another provision in the resolution the refugees might be put to difficulty was also invalid.

CLAUSE IN FAVOUR OF REFUGEES

There was a specific clause that in the case of refugees it was enough if they merely notified their intention of residence to the authorities. It was not a difficulty, but rather a clause in their favour. He pointed out, however, that there must be some rules of residence prescribed for everyone; otherwise it would not be possible to compile the rolls.

Referring to the argument that until the citizenship clause in the draft constitution had been adopted, the electoral rolls should not be prepared. the Prime Minister pointed out that whatever future decisions might be adopted by the House in this matter would only affect a small number of people—people who were refugees and others who resided outside India. For all others would be citizens by right. But whatever the Assembly might decide in regard to these persons, he would submit, it would affect only a small portion of the work for the preparation of the electoral rolls.

Mr. Bhupender Singh Man asked how the refugees could satisfy the condition of 180 days permanent residence dating from March 31, 1948 as provided in the resolution.

CASE OF PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND

Mr. H. V. Kamath said the resolution only mentioned "unsoundness of mind" amongst the disqualifications for voters. The Assembly, he reminded the House, had adopted an Article which listed many other disqualifications such as convictions for crime, corruption, etc.

Mr. Rohni Kumar Chaudhury said the resolution disqualified only persons who had been declared by a Court to be of unsound mind. The process of going to Court for getting a man declared of unsound mind was a very lengthy one. Would this mean that the large number of persons of unsound mind to be found in every village or town would be included in the voters list.

Mr. Algurai Shastri said that no provision had been made as to the manner in which constituencies were to be formed. Another clause should be included in the resolution clarifying the qualifications for citizens.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta raised a point of order stating that the resolution referred to provisions of the new constitution "already agreed to by the House" but Article 149 had not been agreed to by the Assembly. Unless that Article was passed, the resolution could not be passed, he said.

The Vice-President, Mr. Mukherjee, said that the point raised would be answered by Pandit Nehru.

NEHRU'S CLARIFICATION

Replying to the various points raised by members for the purpose of clarification, Pandit Nehru said that originally he had no intention to move the resolution. Because it was said that the Government was coming into the picture by bringing a resolution, he wanted to reply to the points that had been raised. He said that Mr. Kamath had stated that only two disqualifications for voters had been mentioned in the resolution and not others.

Pandit Nehru pointed out that the electoral rolls were directed to be prepared on the basis of the provisions of the new constitution and these disqualifications were only an addition to them.

Referring to Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury's query, Pandit Nehru said that it was obvious that persons who were of unsound mind were not fit persons to exercise votes but the question was who was to determine that. It was for this reason that they had provided that a competent Court should determine the point. Such provision was in existence in the schedule.

Speaking generally, Pandit Nehru said that this was only a preliminary electoral roll and this would no doubt be checked later in accordance with the rules that might be formulated by the House. He assured the House that the resolution was in the nature of a direction. It was not a part of the constitution and its wording should not be precisely looked upon from the point of view of a statute. The general direction was meant to the Government who had to transmit it to the authorities in charge of the preparation of electoral rolls.

ENABLING REFUGEES TO VOTE

Pandit Nehru also referred to Clause 4 of the resolution relating to

(Continued on Page 13)

"KASHMIR

CONSEMBLY ADJOURNED TO MAY 16

The present session of the Constituent Assembly, which had been summoned to finalise the Draft Constitution of India, adjourned today till May 16 next.

The Vice-President, Dr. Mookerjee, at the conclusion of today's sitting, said that he had received instructions from the President informing that he would like the Constituent Assembly to meet on Monday, May 16 next.

Under Rule 19 of the Rule of Procedure, the Vice-President said that the President enjoyed the power of convening a session of the Constituent Assembly.—UPI.

(SEE PAGE 13)

CHIANG'S HUNT FOR MEDIATORS

Tientsin Councillors Seek Armistice

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, (Reuter): According to a Transradio News Agency report from Nanking the Chinese Government has asked the United States Britain and France to act as mediators in the civil war.

The report was said to the unconfirmed.

Chinese Government groups made new peace moves today as Communist troops opened a new offensive 100 miles north of Nanking the capital adds a Reuter message from Nanking.

About 30,000 Communist reinforcements were also reported moving south from Manchuria to stiffen their forces on the north and central fronts.

A special peace mission plane carrying high Chinese Government officials was reported to have left here for Central China to confer with other Government leaders after a late conference last night between President Chiang Kai-shek, premier Sun Fo and inner cabinet ministers representing factions favouring peace.

City councillors of beleaguered northern Tientsin went to another meeting at Yangliucheng, fourteen miles south-west of the city to seek an armistice.

The peace mission plane carried former Prime Minister Chang Chun now an important minister of the inner cabinet Generals Wang Lin Chun, Ku Chen-Lin and other officials and advisers.

They were said to be flying first to Hankow to confer with General Pai Chung Hsi, the Central China Commander General and then to Honan to meet General Chen Chien Chen.

General Pai was reported without confirmation to be contemplating the transfer of his troops into his home province of Kwangsi in anticipation of splinter movement of the Kumintang (Government Party) dealing directly with the Communist to set up some form of coalition Government with them

The Tientsin situation appeared more critical as artillery rumbled incessantly throughout the day interspersed with the rattle of machine guns.

Two additional Provincial Governors General Liu Wen Hui (Sikiang) and General L. Lang-Yung (Fukien) arrived in Nanking today by air to confer with President Chiang

Chinese General Wounded

NANKING, Jan. 8, (Reuter): General Tu Tu-Ming, Commander of the encircled Government garrison at Hsuchow, has been wounded in the fighting with Communist forces according to usually reliable Government sources today.

Governor Of Central Bank Of China Dismissed

NANKING, Jan. 8, (U.P.A.): The Executive Yuan today removed O.K. Yui from the governorship of the Central Bank of China and appointed Shu Kan, Finance Minister to the post.

The reason for Yui's removal was said to be due to "his mishandling" of the gold yuan coversion in Shanghai when several persons were trampled to death during conversion stampede on banks.

CEASE-FIRE RAISED INDIA'S CREDIT ABROAD"

Rajaji Asks Businessmen To Place Confidence In Government

NO 'IRON CURTAIN' FOR CENTRAL MINISTERS: LACK OF CHARACTER IS CAUSE OF FALL IN OUTPUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, today told a big assemblage of nearly a thousand top leaders of Bombay's industry and commerce that India could surmount the present difficulties "only through the infection of character all round".

In a masterly reply to an address of welcome presented by Mr. R. Kilachand, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Rajaji pressed his homely eloquence to its highest pitch and asked: "Why should we be downhearted? Have we not worked and toiled in the desert, in the wilderness, for thirty years and won our freedom? The days are difficult but there are big things in the way."

His Excellency's well-acclaimed speech called on the members of the business community to realise the change in the times and act with imagination. "We must be kind and courageous in our enterprise," he said "The old days when you made money merely because you were careful are gone. Now we want imagination and I have no doubt that very soon the best of us will come up and India will have as many good industrialists as any other foreign nation."

FALL IN MORAL VALUES

Mr. Rajagopalachari was loudly applauded when he pinned down the fall in production and other ills to a decay in moral values. He asked for a change in the basic approach to the country's problems and felt that with all-round trust in Government, every obstacle would be overcome.

The function was held in the lawns of Mr. Kilachand's Nepean Sea Road residence.

MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCE

Mr. Kilachand, in a four-page address of welcome to the Governor-General, said that the business community was enightened enough to appreciate that they could prosper only, and to the extent, to which the country as a whole prospered. They were aware that under a system of democratic government in which the executive authority was vested in a Cabinet of Ministers, policies were indicated by official pronouncement made on the responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole. "At the same time," he said "we may be allowed to point out that expressions of opinion on the part of Ministers, not in charge of the particular portfolio to which the subject relates, add to the uncertainties already prevailing which tend to discourage private enterprise. We would welcome the establishment of a healthy convention in respect of observations by individual Ministers in office. In the context of the confusion caused by the plethora of conflicting statements, a suggestion for the exercise of self-restraint gathers special significance."

PLEA FOR 'GUILDS' REPRESENTATION

Under the draft proposal for the new Constitution for India, Mr. Kilachand stated, functional representation for Commerce and Industry in the Centre was proposed to be discontinued. He felt that in the present stage of transition, "the presence of accredited representatives of Commerce and Industry in the Legislature by a special system of Representation would be of considerable significance to the Houses of Parliament, particularly in coming to decisions relating to trade, commerce and industry."

RAJAJI'S REPLY

His Excellency said hat though he would not like to spoil the "mirth and enjoyment" of the guests, the very formal nature of the President's address called for some reply from him. He had complained of Ministers making too many speeches, but if their respected Ministers had to keep "mum" then it ollowed that he himself, a constitutional head, should do so (Laughter). The Ministers were expected to have private counsel with each other, exchange thoughts, help one another in order to clarify and modify Government's policy and generally facilitate the smooth functioning of the Government. Their many speeches might appear contradictory at times on the surface but really it was not so. If all the Ministers had to keep silent, should the constitutional Governor-General be advised to go for a cup of tea and make speeches on their behalf? (Laughter) "Then my Prime Minister is entitled to ask me to keep my mouth shut. He might say 'We do not know where you might land us!'

He sympathised with Mr. Kilachand's suggestion that there should be no confusion on Government pronouncements on industrial issues. The Ministers were quite agreed on that.

"But old habits are there. We have been speaking for a long time now. They will gradually change but silence won't improve matters. You cannot have a conspiracy of silence with only one gramaphone working (Laughter). Let us not make rules but try to understand each other."

NO IRON CURTAIN

Mr. Rajagopalachari said it was bad to object to frankness and insist that there should be a sort of iron curtain on all speeches. "Do not get frightened by speeches. That is not what has prevented production. There are deeper causes than that to be overcome. Let us not behave like the bad physician who complains about his nurses (Laughter). After the war our moral values have gone down. I am an old fashioned man who believes in character (Loud Cheers)—in character all round, of workers, industrialists, of Government and of the Governor-General also (Laughter). Our moral values have changed like the rupee which is worth much less now that what it was before the war. We have to correct that. A great change has come about and once that comes everything will be alright. I can't produce a perfect balanced essay on this subject but I wish to change your mind."

ONLY REMEDY

His Excellency stressed that production had been affected and there was less of it now not because Ministers were making too many speeches but because the common people had become lazy.

"How can we correct this?" he asked.

"It is only by the infection of character which can be stronger than the infection of many diseases. If every man makes up his mind to do good and be good, then the infection will spread. Make no mistake about it."

He waned the assembled businessmen and industrialists to be "hopeful more hopeful" "You are business people you operate in the stock exchange daily and know how to be hpoeful. Am I to teach you to suck

(Continued on Page 17)

NORTH IRELAND TO MERGE INTO EIRE?

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (Reuter): Eire will shortly be invited to join the North Atlantic Defence Pact, observers here believe.

A speech by the Rev. R. Moore, Northern Ireland Minister of Agriculture, at Coleraine on Thursday was seen as significant in view of the expected invitation. He was quoted as saying that the six countries of Northern Ireland might be forced into the Republic of Eire to facilitate such a pact...

KASHMIR COMMISSION MILITARY OBSERVERS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (API): The United Nations Kashmir Commission which will be returning to India in the near future will have 40 military Observers to assist it in the fulfilment of its resolution of August 13, it is learned.

All these officers, of whom 20 are Lt.-Colonels and 20 Captains and Lieutenants, will work under Lt.-General Maurice Delvoie, Military Adviser to the Commission. Fifteen of the officers are from the U.S.A. There is one Dane, one Belgian, and one South American and the rest are Swiss and Swedes.

BRITISH TROOPS IN TRANSJORDAN TOWN

Sequel To Shooting Down Of 4 British Planes By Jews

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (UPA): The Israeli Government announced today that four British planes and a fifth plane not definitely identified were shot down yesterday by Israeli fighters over southern Palestine.

In London, a British Air Ministry communique said four Royal Air Force Spitfires and one Tempest were missing and charged Israeli planes attacked the British aircraft over Egyptian territory.

An Israeli spokesman accused British aircraft of strafing Israeli positions in the Negev and charged also that 12 British planes flying in formation and carrying wing bombs attacked four Israeli fighter planes. He said all action was over the Negev area.

The Air Ministry said "in view of these unprovoked attacks, our aircraft have now been instructed to regard as hostile any Jewish aircraft encountered over Egyptian territory."

The Foreign Office announced shortly afterward that it was directing the British representative at the United Nations to file a strong protest against the Israeli attacks on British planes with Jewish representatives at the Security Council.

A copy of the Foreign Office memorandum was also sent to Acting Palestine Mediator Ralph Bunche.

The British Government announced earlier it had sent armed forces to Adaba, Transjordan town near the borders of Palestine and Egypt to "forestall threat of attack on Transjordan territory" by Israeli forces.

The announcement said the action was taken under the 1948 treaty between Transjordan and Britain pledging each to aid the other in the event of attack or threatened attack.

CRUCIAL TRUCE TALKS

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 8 (UPA): The United Nations announced today Egyut and Israel have agreed to hold crucial armistice talks on the island of Rhodes starting Tuesday or Wednesday.

Acting Palestine Mediator Ralph Bunche will leave for Rhodes by plane tomorrow and hopes to arrive in time for the opening session. He will be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. William Riley, Chief of Staff of the United Nation s Truce Observation Team and John Reedman, United Nations economic expert.

StopPress

C. R.'S CALL TO INDUSTRIALISTS

POONA, Jan. 8 (API): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India, called upon Indian industrialists to show more imagination and exercise capacity for invention, production, supply and distribution and for the management of men.

COMMUNIST ATTACKS REPULSED IN CHINA

NANKING, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Tientsin garrison headquarters claimed today that all Communist attacks had been repulsed

FORMER GERMAN EDITOR KILLED

PEIPING, Jan. 8 (UPA): Erich Wilberg, formerly political editor of a German newspaper, was killed on the bitter windswept no man's land outside Peiping. Wilberg, who was in China writing poetry and working on a book.

JAGJIWAN RAM IN CITY

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister to the Government of India arrived in the city Saturday afternoon.

Proletariat Has Right To Change Constitution

BUT ONLY NON-VIOLENT METHOD IS ALLOWED UNDER DEMOCRACY, SAYS GADGIL AT SIDDHARTHA COLLEGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The 'proletariat' or the "have-nots" had undoubtedly reason on their side to change the nature of the constitution of the country and if they could do this peacefully there was nothing to be feared, said, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, in the course of his presidential address at the Annual Social Gathering of the Siddharth College on Saturday evening.

But continued the speaker if political institutions were operated in a manner which gave power to the few who were wealthy, the democratic state would soon be reduced to a dictatorship. There ought to be scope for non-violent change in any constitution, and it was this aspect which had been given expression to in the constitution which had been framed for the country.

ADULT FRANCHISE

With reference to adult franchise, Mr. Gadgil said that, contrary to opinion expressed by some that it should not be introduced at present, he believed that its immediate introduction would make every citizen feel the responsibilities of freedom. It was necessary that every citizen should be made to feel that he was a shareholder in the affairs of the country and that he was one with its undertakings.

No single class or community ought to be excluded from holding power, which in a democratic constitution would necessarily be wielded by a few for the benefit of the many. Economic power wielded by a minority ought to be adapte dto the persistent demands of the mapority for economic welfare.

The social and economic inequality in this country could not be neglected and this aspect of national life had been taken into account in the constitution which had been framed.

ROLE OF OPPOSITION

In connection with the role of the opposition in a democratic constitution, the speaker said that a responsible opposition had to protect the rights of the minority communities and see that their rights were not encroached upon either in the religous economic or social spheres.

Explaining the future status of the country in the international sphere, Mr. Gadgil stated that India would be a sovereign state. But the country had associations of the past which could not be disregarded. Her connections with Britain extended to over a century, and these relations with Britain had to maintained without in any way infringing upon the sovereignty of this nation.

Mr. Gadgil advised students to refrain from active participation in politics, though he explained that they should take a lively interest in political affairs.

Earlier, Mr. V. S. Patankar Principal of the College, welcoming the Minister, said that Mr. Gadgil had set a fine example to the youth of the country by his self-sacrifice undaunted courage and devotion to duty.

Mr. Patankar, explaining the threefold aim of the College said that the People's Education Society aimed at providing the higher educational needs of the Scheduled Castes in particular and of students coming from the backward classes, building up an ideal institution, where the ideals of learning would be open to all without distinction of caste or religion, and to help students to attain full physical intellectual and mental development so that they would develop into useful citizens. With these aifs in view the college had been named "Siddharth" after, Buddha, the apostle of enlightenment. These ideals had been achieved during the past three years of the institution's existence. The Principal expressed the hope that the college would continue to successfully achieve its aim with public and official help.

The Presidential admits was preceded by a programme of variety entertainment presented by the students of the college.

LET BRITAIN REVISE POLICY

Commonwealth Request On Indonesian Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Commonwealth High Commissioners were understood to have sought a clear exposition of the British attitude on the Dutch action in Indonesia, at their meeting with Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin here today

Anxiety lest British silence should prejudice her prestige in the Far East had already been expressed to some Commonwealth quarters, including the Pacific Dominions.

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER ON INDONESIAN CONFERENCE

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand's Prime Minister, who arrived here from Britain last night, said Britain, the United States and France should be invited to the Indonesian conference at New Delhi called by Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister.

MADRAS RAILWAYMEN FAVOUR STRIKE

MADRAS, Jan 8 (API): In pursuance of the directive of the Central Executive Committee of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees' Union, a strike ballot was taken by the employees of the general offices of the railway in Madras yesterday. About 620 voted for the strike while 52 against the strike move.

New Zealand To Send Envoy To New Delhi

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 (UPA) Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand said here today he expects to send a representative to the New Delhi conference on Indonesia although an invitation was not expected.

FALL IN LINE WITH GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR POLICY

Jagjivan Ram's Call To Capitalists: Warning To Workers About Strike Weapon

BOMBAY, Saturday:

"If the capitalists in this country do not co-operate with the Government in their labour policy, the Government will use all their force at their command to bring pressure on them to co-operate with Government," declared India's Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, at a mammoth rally of workers at Kamagar Maidan Parel this evening.

APPEAL TO WORKERS

The Labour Minister, who was peaking at a reception arranged in his honour by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Rastriaya Mill Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and one hundred other labour organisations in the city, appealed to workers all over the country not to follow the footsteps of capitalists, but serve the country as a whole at this supreme crisis of the nation. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of Bombay and General Secretary of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh presided.

"The workers in India have always in the past come to the rescue of the people in their trials and tribulations, because unlike the capitalists and industrialists, they have always the interest of the country at heart" he said

In the course of 90-minute speech delivered in simple Hindustani the Labour Minister dealt with many problems that the present Government at the Centre had to face since India attained freedom on August 15, 1947. He, however, told the workers that Government though faced with such gigantic problems in the wake of the partition of the country never wavered from its path to serve them to the best of their ability. The present Government," he said "was a democratic Government and derived its strength from the masses".

TRUE FREEDOM TO COME

Mr. Jagjivan Ram admitted that the Swaraj that was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi had not yet been realised and, though they had won their political independence they had not yet won social and economic independence.

He believed that true freedom would come to forty crores in this country, when every one of them had a home, two square meals of day and other necessities of life and employment to earn his livelihood.

The Labour Minister assured the workers that the Ministers in the present Government were their servants and they were all directing their energy on a policy of raising their standard of living to the same level as that of the advanced countries.

"GROSS BETRAYAL"

While fully sympathising with the demands of workers in this country, the Labour Minister said that the present Government trusted in the goodwill of the Indian capitalists and industrialists and hoped that they would all keep the interest of the country upper most in their mind in such critical times and would co-operate fully with the Government.

"But," said the Minister, "the capitalists and industrialists have both acted selfishly and took full advantage of the difficulties of the people to amass millions. I charge them with this gross betrayal of the people and I warn them that if they do not seek the willing co-operation of the labour, they will soon go to perdition."

'It is not too late even now for them to realise their folly and come to their senses," he added. "If the employers have behaved so selfishly and so greedily, let not the workers forget their duty to their country and to their people. The present labour policy of Government is directed towards promoting better understanding between the capital and the labour and towards creating an atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation in the country".

HINT TO CAPITALISTS

He wanted the capitalists in this country to realise the fact that if they wanted to survive, they should change their attitude towards the labour. "Workers are no longer your chattels or slaves," he told them bluntly. Respect the rights of workers and accede to all their legitimate demands. Otherwise, even Government will be powerless to help you to survive in your fight against labour, whose willing co-operation alone can save you from a downfall."

WARNING ABOUT STRIKE WEAPON

Finally, the Labour Minister appealed to the workers not to take their most powerful weapon of strike lightly and make use of it on all and sunory occasions. He always believed in the right of workers to strike. But, he wanted them to remember at the same time the advice of Mahatma Gandhi that strike was the last resort of workers in their fight against the employers. He also told them that frequent strikes always caused misery and sufferings to the people as a whole.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram was, however, confident that workers in this country would not follow the wrong path of strikes but would fully co-operate with the Government in their present labour policy and help them in their plan of increasing production.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda in the course of his speech eulogised the services of Mr. Jagjivan Ram to the cause of freedom of the country and said that he was one of the humblest Congress workers, who had fully grasped the problems of the Indian workers. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, he added, was following a Labour Policy, which was in line with Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Capital-Labour conciliation. The interest of workers was always his first concern.

Among those present on the occasion were Mr. P. K. Savant, organising Secretary of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Mr. Purushottam Thakkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Mr. G D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes and Industries, Bombay, and other local Labour leaders

VISIT TO GHATKOPAR & WORLI

Mr. Jagjivan Ram earlier went to Goregoan, Ghatkopar and Worli straight from Santa Cruz airport and visited the tenements constructed for industrial workers by the Housing Department of the Bombay Government.

Jagjivan Ram Calls On Silam

BOMBAY Saturday:

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, India's Labour Minister, who is now in Bombay, tonight called on Mr. S. L Silam, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C who was discharged from hospital earlier today. Mr. Silam sustained injuries to his leg at Jaipur during the Congress session.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

BOMBAY, Jan. 8 (API): Collections to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial fund received by the Bombay Committee till January 8 amounted to Rs. 25,63,685-14-3

CONGRESS CABINET TO DISCUSS BHOPAL PROBLEM TODAY

Madhya Bharat P.C.C. Chief's Talks With Sardar Patel And Pattabhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (UPI): The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will take up for consideration the situation created in Bhopal due to police firing on public demonstrators, when it meets here tomorrow, it is reliably understood.

Reports reaching Delhi suggest that the demonstrations which are now going on in Bhopal are in favour of merger of Bhopal with the Madhya Bharat Union and they are still continuing inspite of attempts on the part of the present State authorities to suppress them.

Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya, President of the Madhya Bharat P.C.C., met Sardar Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, and the Congress General Secretary Sri Sankarrao Deo and apprised them of the situation now prevailing there.

It is stated that a suggestion was put forward to the States Ministry to take up the administration of the Bhopal State until law and order was restored there. The States Ministry which is credited with giving their serious consideration to the situation created in Bhopal by the pro-merger movement, are understood to have not favoured this idea.

In the meantime, the Madhya Bharat Congress President has appointed a sub-Committee with directions to proceed to Bhopal immediately and submit a report to him as early as possible.

Lathi Charge On Women And Children

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE Jan. 8.

Further disquieting reports about the conditions in Bhopal State have been received this morning from different quarters there.

One message states that besides men, women and children are also not spared during lathicharges and that special women police have been brought to lathi-charge ladies who are taking a prominent part in merger of Bhopal movement.

Another reliable message says that State Communists have also been called to the rescue of police authorities.

EIGHT SHOT DEAD AND 75 INJURED

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7:

Eight persons are reported shot dead and 75 injured when the Muslim Guards backed by the Bhopal Police opened fire upon peaceful people attending a public meeting in the village Bareilli in Bhopal State. According to the Bhopal Congress Secretary's Telegram people were demanding immediate integration of Bhopal with the neighbouring provinces and expressing lack of confidence in the present ministry. When the meeting was in progress the Bhopal police with Muslim Guards visited meeting ground and resorted to lathi charge.

FRANTIC APPEALS FOR HELP

NAGPUR, Jan. 8 (UPI):. Frantic appeals for help from Bhopal State subjects against alleged oppression are pouring into Nagpur during the last fours days.

The latest telegram received by the Provincial Congress Committee of Nagpur says that a curfew has been imposed in Bareilly (Bhopal) which was the scene of recent firing in the State. The telegram also speaks of continued depredations of "goondas" with the connivance or assistance of authorities and also states that corpses are lying in the streets of Bareilly.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

BHOPAL, Jan. 8 (API) Reports received here from official sources stated that there was no police firing in Bareli Tehsil yesterday

According to the Indore message "four persons were killed and a number of others injured" in the incident).

The Bhopal police arrested four persons today, including Mr. Shreeron Prasad, President of the Bhopal State Hindu Sabha and a former Minister of the State, for alleged breaches of the ban on processions.

GENERAL ELECTIONS EARLY IN 1950

(Continued from Page 13)

the provision that a refugee should have declared his intention to reside permanently in the constituency concerned if he was to be enrolled as a voter He agreed that there was a need for special provision to be made to enable them to vote. He added that no body was going to be permanent residents of refugee camps. Clause 4 was to facilitate the refugees to exercise their votes and it was intended that the residence qualifications should not affect their case.

Pandit Nehru said that it was very difficult to go into the details at this moment and hoped that the House would adopt the resolution.

Mr Rohini Kumar Chaudhury moved an amendment to the effect that the determination of "unsound mind" should not be limited to a declaration by a competent Court as that would include a large number of people of unsound mind in the voters list. Ninety-nine per cent of people who were of unsound mind, he said, had not been declared unsound by a competent Court.

CASE OF IMMIGRANTS

Mr. Chaudhury moved another amendment suggesting that a person who had migrated into a province or acceding State on account of disturbances should be entitled to be included in the electoral roll of a constituency if he filed a declaration of his intention to reside in that constituency and that he need not be a permanent resident of that constituency.

NO NEED TO FIX SPECIFIC DATE FOR ELECTION

Mr Hanumantayya moved an amendment suggesting that the date 1950 need not be fixed for the next election. Their intention, he said, was to hold the elections as early as possible. Perhaps it might not be possible to hold the elections in 1950. He added that the elections would be based on adult franchise. He was not sure wheather it would be possible to hold the elections in 1950. In order to be more accurate it was better not to fix a specific date

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena moved an amendment stating that the date with reference to which the age of the electors should be determined before January 1. 1950 instead of Jan. 1. 1949.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi moved an amendment suggesting deletion of the qualification of a voter enumerated in the resolution.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava said the the resolution ought to have been passed by an Act of Parliament. He pointed out that they were specifving the qualifications of voters in the resolution without defining citizenship and constituency.

Pandit Bhargava and Mr. Nagappa also mover more amendments to the Rev resolution.

Seth Govind Das who initiated general debate on the resolution said that the resolution would clear the misgivings that existed in the minds of certain sections of the public regarding the banafides of the Government to hold the elections as early as possible.

SANTHANAM CLARIFIES ISSUE

Mr. Santhanam opposing the amendment of Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena, said that if it was accepted the electoral rolls already prepared would have to be changed and it would mean complete preparation of new electoral rolls.

More important than the electoral rolls he said, was the appointment of Delimination Authority. He urged the Government to appoint a Delimination Commission so that the entire constituencies would be demarcated by the end of this year and the final preparation of the electoral rolls and the appointment of other agencies for election could be proceeded with expeditiously.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Before replying to the debate Dr. Ambedkar moved a number of amendments to the resolution.

Outlining the reasons why he would not accept the amendments moved by members, Amberkar said that Mr. Mahabir Tyagi had no objection to the principle of the resolution but he wanted the details to be deleted. It seemed to him that the position taken by Mr. Tyagi indicated that he had confusion in his mind about the objects and aims of the resolution. The aim of the resolution was merely to make a declaration that it was the intention of the Constitution that as far as possible elections might take place in 1950 but to give positive direction to the authorities in charge of preparing the electoral rolls as to what should be the basis of the rolls. Merely to make a declaration without giving a direction to the authorities concerned, Mr. Ambedkar said, would be futile. Unless electoral rolls were prepared in time sufficiently before the due date of elections no election could take place on that date. The second part of the resolution embodied the directions without which the resolution would be merely a pious declartion By Mr. Tyagi's amendment they would be setting out an objective without setting up a machinery and the instrumentality with which that objective could be carried out.

Really speaking the part of the resolution which Mr. Tyagi wanted to omit was more important than the part which he wanted to retain.

Referring to Mr. Hanumanthaya's amendment suggesting the deletion of reference to the year 1950 in which the General Elections should be held, Dr. Ambedkar said that there was a great deal of force behind it, because according to Mr. Hamumanthaya if the Constituent Assembly were to make this declaration fixing 1950 as the target and if for some reason either connected with the preparation of electoral rolls or some other circumstances it became impossible for having the elections in 1950 then the Assembly would be placed in a somewhat difficult position.

Dr. Ambedkar said that in the view of the mover of the resolution (Pandit Nehru) there was a certain amount of feeling in the country that the Constituent Assembly was not proceeding with its work as quickly as it ought to. It was also felt that the procedure was leisurely and dilatory and the Constituent Assembly was not serious in having an early election. To remove this sort of feeling in the country it was necessary to fix some target date if reasons justified the postponment of the date it would be necessary for the Assembly to postpone the elections but they would then be in a position to place before the country justifiable grounds for such postponment. He was sure the country would appreciate them. if a postponment became necessary.

STALE ROLLS NOT NEEDED

Speaking about Prof. Saksena's amendment suggesting the substitution of January 1 1950 for January 1 1949 with reference to which date the age of the electors is to be determined Dr. Ambedkar said that its object was that there ought not to be considerable time slag between the date on which the electoral rolls were prepared and the date on which elections were held. In other words, the electoral rolls must not be stale or out of date Dr. Ambedkar said that if elections were to take place in 1950 then the electoral rolls prepared on the basis of voters' qualifications of being adults by January 1 1949 be deemed stale rolls. The rolls generally would lag behind the date of elections by one year.

He said that it was not possible to accept Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's amendment because in anticipation of the elections taking place in 1950, instructions had been issued to various provincial Governments to proceed with the preparation of the electoral rolls on the basis of Adult Suffrage The acceptance of Mr. Bhargava's amendment would mean waste of all the work that had already been done.

ASKING FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE

Replying o Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhry's amendment, Dr. Ambedkar said that Mr. Choudhry was asking for "something quite impossible if not ridiculous". They all agreed that every person who was of unsound mind should be deprived of his vote. But the question was who was to determine whether a person was of unsound mind or not. To give authority to village Patwaris to judge whether a person was of unsound mind or not was just like elecvativa cabin boy to the position of the captain of a ship.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED

The house adopted the resolution as amended by Dr. Ambedkar which read as follows (other amendments were either rejected or withdrawn):

"Resolved that instructions be issued forthwith to the authorities concerned for the preparation of electoral rolls and for taking all necessary steps so that elections to the legislatures under the new Constitution may be held as early as possible in the year 1950.

"Resolved further that the State electoral rolls be prepared on the basis of the provisions of the new Constitution agreed to by this Assembly and in accordance with the principles hereafter mentioned namely:—

(1) That no person shall be included in the electoral roll of any constituency if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(2) That 1st Jan. 1949 shall be the date with reference to which the age of the electors is to be determined.

(3) That a person shall not be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for any constituency unless he has resided in that contituency for a period of more than 180 days in the year ending on the 31st March, 1948. For the purposes of this paragraph a person shall be deemed to be resident in any constituency if he ordinarily resides in that constituency or has a permanent place of residence therein.

(4) That notwithstanding anything in the Paragraph 3 above a person who has migrated into a Province of Acceding State on account of disturbances or fear of disturbances in his former place of residence shall be entitled to be included in the electoral roll of an area, if he files or makes a declaration of his intention to reside permanently in that area."

Discussion On Article 149

Dr. Ambedkar afterwards replied to the debate on Article 149 relating to the composition of Legislative Assemblies. Discussion on this clause, it will be recalled, had been postponed in order to enable members to reach agreed conclusions regarding the amendments.

Dr. Ambedkar today accepted a number of amendments which in effect raised the maximum permissible strength of the Provincial Assemblies to 500 from the originally proposed figure of 300. Dr. Ambedkar withdrew his own amendment which had suggested the figure of 450. Dr. Ambedkar accepted another amendment which said that representation in the provincial legislatures shall be on the basis of not more than one member for every, seventy-five thousand of the population. The original clause said that there would be one member for every 100,000 of the population.

NEW CLAUSE ACCEPTED

Dr. Ambedkar also accepted Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena's amendment which introduced the following new clause in the Article:

"The ratio between the number of representatives allotted to a territorial constituency and the population of that constituency as ascertained at the latest preceding census, of which the relevant figures are published, shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State."

Replying to the debate, Dr. Ambedkar said the members had raised two points. The first related to the census figures to be adopted for the purpose of new elections. A great deal of argument was concentrated on the fact that the last census in certain Provinces did not accurately represent the true state of affairs in regard to the relative proportion of the different communities.

There was a great deal of force in these arguments. Even the Census Commissioner's reports justified this criticism. He would like to add while on this point that the Scheduled Castes had suffered more than any other community by these manipulations during the census. In the Punjab, other communities were trying to eat them up in order to augment their own strength and to secure a larger representation in the Legislature. These poor people, living mostly as landless labourers in villages scattered here and there, without any economic independence and without any support from the police or magistracy, were being forced by certain powerful communities either to return themselves as members of that community or not to return themselves at all. In Bengal too the same thing had happened. He, therefore, appreciated the sentiments expressed by the members during the debate. Something would have to be done in order to see that the next elections were conducted properly. All that he could say at this stage was that he would convey the sentiments expressed in the House to those in authority dealing with this matter. He had not the least doubt that it would be properly attended to. If the House was not satisfied with this assurance, then, at some later stage an amendment to the constitution might be moved permitting the President to have an interim census, if he so desired, before the elections. As regards the other point raised during the debate he wholly supported Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena's amendment. Mr. Saxena's amendment dealt with weightage in representation. They had in the constitution eliminated all sorts of weightages. It was but right that this principle should apply to representation in the provincial legislature also.

He welcomed the amendment.

The House passed the article with the amendments which Dr. Ambedkar accepted.

ADJOURNED TO MAY 16

On a motion by Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, the House adjourned till May 16, 1949, when it will resume consideration of the Draft Constitution.

U.K. "TOKEN IMPORT SCHEMES"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8, (A. P. I.): Main features of the United Kingdom "token import scheme", which aims at eliminating import licensing difficulties in that country in regard to goods exported from India, were announced in Commerce Ministry Press Notes of March 2 and June 16, 1948. As a result of subsequent negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom it has been agreed that:

In the case of sports goods, token shipment vouchers may be issued on the production by exporters (in the absence of shipping documents relating to the basic period) of audited statements of exports to the U. K. during 1936-38, either on the basis of records in their possession or of figures available with their associate importers in the U. K.

Carpets and coir "mats and mattings" will be included in the scheme. quotas in regard to the latter item being allowed to the volume of average annual exports to the U. K. during the three years 1947 to 1949.

The benefits of the scheme may be extended in special cases to manufacturers who were not pre-war exporters to an extent made possible by pre-war exporters not fully utilising their quotas under the scheme.

Although the quotas now being allowed by the U. K. Government under the scheme are limited, the present scheme is expected to develop into licensing on a larger scale.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Jan. 8.

Wheat 27/25, Gram 14/4, Barley 15, Bizhar 13/12, Maize 15/4, Bajra 16, Juwar 14, Guwar 13, Matar 13, Arhar 13/8, Urd 18/8, Moong 21, Masoor 15/16, Gur New 10/4/10/12, Shakkar 11/8, Crystal 34, Khandasari 20/24, Fagan Future 10/1/6, Opened 9/15/9, Sarson 24, Tarseed 21/19, Oil 66, Oilcake 7/12, Cottonseed 14/10/13/8, Groundnut 15, Ooats 10/8, Bardana Ready White 127, Chet 112/8, January 126. April 124.

Silver Forward 168/2, Gold 111/12.

ANXIOUS MONTH FOR INDIA

Talks At S. E. Asia Food Liaison Officers' Meeting

SINGAPORE, Jan. 8 (Reuter): India had managed to feed people "during the critical months of November and December" only by exhausting the "meagre stocks of food held in reserve for emergency", Mr. S Than, Indian delegate, told the South-East Asia liaison officer's meeting here today.

January would prove to be another anxious month and it was essential India received early shipments. he stated.

U. Myat Tun, Burmese delegate, said Burma would have completed her 1945 food commitments by the middle of this month

The Siamese delegate announced Siam would ship 100,000 tons of rice this month—an increase of 16,000 tons on the original estimate.

CEYLON'S POSITION

Mr. D. G. L Musso, Ceylon, said his country's food situation was "somewhat precarious". Rice stocks were "unusually low" at 24,000 which, would last only until January 23.

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 8.

Rajkot Silver Maha 179/2/0, Rajkot Sugar Maha 88/3/0, Rajkot Aranda January 131/4/0, Dhoraji Silver Maha 179/2/0 Dhoraji Aranda January 131/4/9, Jamnagar Silver Posh 179/4/0, Jamnagar Aranda January 131/6/0.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8, (U.P.I.): The Advisory Board of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will meet for the annual session in New Delhi on January 12 and 13, 1949.

KEEP UP HIGH TRADITIONS

Rajaji's Reply To Poona Civic Reception

POONA, Jan. 8 (API): The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said here today that it was not right to be fanatical but it was wise to be even "humble in our opinions".

Mr Rajagopalachari, who was speaking at a reception accorded to him by the Poona City Municipality, said: "I know that many people are dissatisfied with me sometimes for being too accommodative; that I make concessions too easily to the opposite side. Let me tell you that I learnt the wisdom of making concessions from Lokmanya Tilak and not from anybody who came after him. Tilak made concessions to moderates, to Mussulmans and to the British. He was a great man and also a wise man. I remember very well the bitterness of the political quarrels of those days and I thought, as a young man, Lokmanya was getting too moderate. Now I find he was not moderate but he was wise while we were foolish."

POONA'S GREAT TRADITIONS

Recalling his associations with Poona, the Governor-General said that the city had great traditions behind it, laid by men like Tilak, Gokhale and Kelkar. He called upon the citizens of Poona to make it great again. "That is your duty," he said.

The address presented to the Governor-General in a silver casket by the President of the Poona City Municipality, Mr. B. N. Sanas, accorded a warm welcome to him to the "historic capital of Maharashtra and the home of the great Lokmanya Tilak and Gokhale". It paid glowing tributes to Mr. Rajagopalachari's services to the nation and to his statesmanship.

TILAK'S NAME WAS MAGIC

"Do not get lost in the present," the Governor-General said. "Remember the great people who raised the name of Poona high. The name Bal Gangadhar Tilak was magic to us boys. He was not called Lokmanya in those days.

"I cannot forget", he added, "the gentleness and friendliness which Tilak extended to me even as a young man as I was then. The British people looked upon Tilak as if he was tiger or cheetah. But even in those days I and many like me knew how gentle he was. He uttered political theories and slogans which looked fierce but in his personality he was as gentle as a child.

Mr. Rajagopalachari also paid a tribute to late N. C. Kelkar with whom he had "sat on so many occasions in the Congress." "He was a wild opponent to my politics after 1920 and of Gandhiji's politics but he remained a gentleman and friend upto the end," Mr. Rajagopalachari said.

"Here in Poona," the Governor-General said, "Not only are these great spirits floating in your memories to inspire you but here was Gandhiji incarcerated over and over again. Here it was that I saw him in 1922 for the first time in prison, when he was treated like a common criminal for the first few days.

"You have all the honours of the past revolution. Many things have happened in Poona. Make it great again. That is your duty."

The Governor-General concluded: "Do not imagine Bombay has become great and Poona is small. Poona has got all the intellectual stamina. Bombay may have lot of money and Government will rob them of it over and over again but your intellectual eminence cannot be robbed by anybody."

A guard of honour was provided by R.I.A.F. units.

ELEPHANTS BY AIR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8 (A.P.I.): Some elephants will be flown out to America in the next few weeks from Calcutta for the menageries of circuses there.

Politics Invades Sports

ZURICH, Jan. 8 (Reuter): Three leading members stayed behind as political refugees when Czechoslovak Ice Hockey team left Zurich by air today for Prague after a successful tour of Switzerland.

They are the team's main defenders 22-year-old Oldrich Zabrodsky and 29-year-old K. Slama, and the Team Manager Kroupa.

"KASHMIR CEASE-FIRE RAISED INDIA'S CREDIT ABROAD"

(Continued from Page 14)

eggs? Your are grand-mothers" (Laughter).

NEED OF RIGHT PERSPECTIVE

Even if the country's resources were bad and they were beset with many difficulties, should they go on "lowering our stocks" by referring to those things again and again, the Governor General asked. It was a bad policy to say the wrong thing at the right time or even the right thing at the wrong time. "All good businessmen all over the world have a good opinion of our resources, which means we may give a good account of ourselves very soon" (Cheers).

He admitted that everything was uncertain at the present time. The days were difficult and for instance it was quite a problem to manage the factory worker.

But were they going to accomplish their purpose with the whiplash and achieve a state of slave-labour? He could understand and appreciate the worker's difficulties. It seemed to him the right course was to "make him feel the joy in producing."

NO CAUSE FOR DEPRESSION

"We must be kind and courageous in our enterprise. Do not imagine we were born as great industrialists. We were merely careful and thus grew rich. But the old days are gone. Now we want imagination and I have no doubt that there are many people amidst us endowed with that. Very soon the best of us will come up and we will have as many good industrialists as any other foreign nation. I have not a doubt that we have in India the most cultured people, from the bottom-most strata upwards. Take the villager. He is a Vedantin. Our fingers are expert, producing the best crafts. So, why are you downhearted? Have we not worked and toiled in the desert, in the wilderness for thirty years and become free?" (Loud Applause)

"Then, why should we be so down hearted? Everything will get right. Have trust in your Government. You know our Minsters are able men and they want industry to prosper," Mr. Rajagopalachari pleaded.

RIGHT ROLE OF BUSINESS.

Referring to the President's plea for providing for representation to the chambers of commerce in the Parliament. His Excellency said that they should try to think of the question "philosophically." Did they imagine that two or three members in the Assembly would help to make a miracle? If he were in their position he would not plead for such representation but would prefer to keep out of the assemblies and strive to create public opinion in his favour, instead of "pitting myself against a Whip" Today everyone had the freedom to express his opinion fearlessly and even indulge in libel (Laughter). The country had the freest press in the world and he would advise the industrialists and businessmen not to lessen their importance by asking for special representation. The scientists did ask for that but the moment they felt something was wrong they criticised it in their journals. As an expert body, a merchant's chamber should play a similar role and "not get diluted in the Legislative Assembly"

"I am not a self-opinionated man. You asked for my advise and you have got it," he remarked amidst loud laughter.

Repeating his plea that they should have confidence in the Government of the country, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the moment a cease-fire was declared in Kashmir last week, the whole world thought of lending India money and their credit had gone high in the eyes of all the nations.

"There are big things in the way and we should all try and help one another to remove all the difficulties," he concluded.

The entire audience rose up and lustily acclaimed Mr. Rajagopalachari's speech and both Mr. Ramdas Kilachand the President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, and Mr. B. G. Kher who was seated near the Governor-General, rushed to him and shook his hands warmly.

Six Bodies Recovered From 'Skymaster' Wreckage

BLACKPOOL (Lancashire), Jan. 8 (Reuter): Six bodies were recovered during an all-night search into the wreckage of the America airlift "Skymaster", which crashed yesterday 15 miles north-east of Blackpool.

Th plane was flying from Germany to the United States Air Force maintenance base at Budtonwood, Lancashire.

A Reuter message from Frankfurt said that the plane was believed to be carrying United States military personnel.

13 R. S. S. Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Bombay Police arrested 13 members of the R.S.S. on Friday evening.

The total number of arrests made by the police in connection with the R.S.S. campaign is 1597.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION DISPERSED

NAGPUR, Jan. 8, (U. P. I.): A procession of about 150 women stated to be mothers, sisters and wives and sympathisers of the members of the R. S. S., who have been arrested and detained in connection with the Satyagraha, was dispersed by the police near the Secretariat, this afternoon.

It is stated that the processionists wanted to see the Premier, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla.

R.S.S. Workers Jailed

MIRAJ, Jan. 8 (UPI): Dr. R. D. Prani, the R.S.S. Chief of Miraj, and Mr. L. G. Tatya Karmarkar, another local leader of the Sangh, were sentenced yesterday by the First Class Magistrate, Miraj, to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 and in default to undergo three months' further R.I.

FOUR ARRESTS IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (UPI): Four persons were arrested today for staging R.S.S. demonstration in New Delhi.

NAGPUR, Jan. 8, (U. P. I.): The Provincial Government have by an order under the C. P. and Berar Public Safety Act prohibited the making of or publishing of or the use of any press for the printing of the pamphlet named "Pakistan ke Attyacharonka Jwalant Udaharan Batarj Rdheshyam Ramayana" (burning example of the the atrocities committed by Pakistan alias Radheshyam Ramayana), written by Shri Deshraj Bali of Jubbulpore under this or any other title whatsoever or any extract therefrom.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION DROPPED

Ramanand Accepts Kachru Formula

HYDERABAD, Dn. Jan. 8 (UPI): The disciplinary action taken against certon members of the Hyderabad State Congress Committee recently, for not participating in the recent struggle, has been cancelled and the ban on Mr. B. Ramkrishna Rao and three other leading members of the 'dissident group' from holding elective posts in the State Congress, has been withdrawn.

Announcing this, Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, in a Press statement today says: "I have unreservedly accepted the formula prepared by Mr. Dwarkanath Kachru under the advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MOVE TO REVIVE ITTEHAD-UL-MUSLIMEEN

There is a serious move to revive the Ittehadl Ul-Muslimeen the majority party which functioned in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly under the leadership of Kasim Razvi, the Razakar Chief during the Laik Ali regiome it is reported.

Fateh Maidan To Be Renamed

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 7 (U. P.I.): To commemorate the recent visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to Hyderabad, there is a move to rename Faten Maidan after the Prime Minister. The Fateh Maidan, all along, has been used by the State Forces and the parades on ceremonial occasions, when H.E.H. the Nizam took the salute.

Communist Leader Arrested

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 8 (UPI): Mr. R. Narayan Reddy, well-known Communist leader of Hyderabad who was absconding for some time past, is reported to have been arrested in the Nalgonda district yesterday, according to a report received here. His wife, also a communist leader, has also been put under arrest.

NEW DELHI, Jan 8 (UPI): The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Raghu Rao, advocate, to be a puisne judge in the Madras High Court, in the vacancy of the late Mr. Justice V. Govindarajachari, says a Press Note issued today.

People IN THE NEWS

V. P. MENON

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (UPI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the Ministry of States Government of India, will be at Udaipur on January 12 to conduct further negotiations about the formation of the Union of Rajputana States, with the political leaders of Rajputana. The Working Committee of the Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee is also meeting simultaneously on January 12 at Udaipur in the same connection.

* * *

MAJ.-GEN. CHAUDHURY

HYDERABAD (Dn), Jan. 8 (UPI): Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, will fly to Delhi on January 14, it is learnt here today. He is expected to return on January 17.

* * *

JAINARAIN VYAS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (UPI): Shri Jainarain Vyas, Prime Minister of Jodhpur, who arrived here on Thursday evening, met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shri V. P. Menon yesterday. He left for Bombay today to meet the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

* * *

NAGHESHWAR PRASAD

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8 (UPI): The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Nagheshwar Prasad as Additional Judge, Patna High Court, it was officially announced today.

KASHMIR QUESTION NOT FINALLY SOLVED

Baldev Singh Asks Troops To Be Vigilant

SRINAGAR, Jan. 8 (UPI): "War in Kashmir has ceased, but it cannot be said at this stage that the Kashmir question has been solved finally. You have therefore to be vigilant", declared Sardar Baldeo Singh, Defence Minister, Government of India addressing the Indian troops here this evening.

Sardar Baldeo Singh added: It was a fine job that the Indian troops did in evcuating lakhs of refugees from Pakistan, fighting Pakistani raiders and troops in Kashmir and solving the Hyderabad tangle speedily has enhanced the reputation and prestige of their country here and abroad. The task was no doubt stupendous but Indian troops have priced themselves upto the mark."

Paying tribute to the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah and his deputy Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Sardar Baldeo Singh said that they were first-rate leaders and thought that the people of Jammu and Kashmir will cast their votes in favour of India on the basis of political and economic advantage that would accrue to them by such permanent accession.

AKALI LEADER'S FAST THREAT

PATIALA Jan. 8, (U.P.I.): Fast unto death before the Patiala Fort, it is learnt, will be resorted to by Sardar Ujagar Singh Bhora President of the Malwa Riyasti Akali Dal, in case a popular ministry is not formed in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union within two months.

He has informed the Raj Pramukh Sardar Patel and Pandit Nehru about the decision to fast.

NAGPUR, Jan. 8 (UPI): The pasing-out parade of the fourth batch of 1,000 Home Guards of this Province was held this morning, Pandit R. S. Shukla, Premier, C.P. and Berar, taking the salute.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Previous Closing	32.28
Today's Opening	32.28
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	32.20
Difference	—8

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY. Jan. 8.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	178	8
Gold Ready	113	0
Sovereign	74	8
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	617	0

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 34-3/4.

General Motors dol. 60-1/4

United States Steel Common dol. 71-7/8

United States Steel Pref. unquoted. —(Reuter).

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for an Aggarwal Bansal girl (16) slim, tall. healthy, smart, moderately educated of Respectable Bombay Millionaire family. Early decent marriage. Wanted beautiful tall, slim, non-Bansal Aggarwal girl from highly connected family for a moderately educated boy (18) belonging to a Respectable Millionaire family of Bombay. Income in Lakhs. No. 2827 "Bombay Chronicle".

Virgin or widow, age 20-25, educated, beautiful and healthy, of any community, required for cultured businessman with very flourishing business and sound financial position, age 32, perfect health, good features. Previous wife invalid. Correspondence strictly confidential. Reply with full particulars Box No. 125 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation, B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., Ph. D., D. Litt., L.T. LL.B. etc. to deserving people without examinations. Particulars against 4 as. stamps. Crawford University, Lucknow. (2844)

Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel. Imparts expert training shorthand typewriting and Com. etc. Charges moderate. 116

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Write To-day for your free copy of "How Can I Invest My Savings Safely. Yet Profitably" to **Jai** Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi." (8572)

PEN-FRIENDS

I. H. C. Club, P. O. Asaura, Distt. Meerut (U.P.) arrange world-wide pen-friendship exchange of stamps and other hobbies. (20)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Properties for sale: mortgage; exchange; many places. Properties bought. T. Raychowdhury and Co., Surveyors, Allahabad 1. (54).

MICELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available Twist drills, Bandsaws 2", 2-1/2", 3", Belting Leather Rubber, circular saw 20", Copper Liners 96" x 18", D. C. Motor 10 H. P. 440 Volts, 1450 R. P. M. "Verity", Bhutoria Bros. Ltd., 56. N. Subhas Road, Calcutta. (111)

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON Jan. 7, (Reuter): There was substantial turnover funds in London Money Market during the past week. Conditions however were patchy and both direct and indirect help had to be given on some occasions. Extensive calling was necessitated by the call of £140,000,000 becoming due on British electricity stock

The large lines of new treasury bills to be taken up created discomfort despite bankholdings maturing receipts. Transfer of taxes to the exchequer added to the discomfort and it was not until the authorities had given assistance that banks were able to lend freely. End of the week brought easier conditions and moderate turnover in February-March bills.

Reflux of some £21,000,000 from active note circulation resuled in reduction of 25,000,000 Sterling in the fiduciary issue. The contraction in note circulation is expected to continue during next few weeks.

Applications for £170,000,000 treasury bills totalled £262,640 thousand, 170 million Sterling allotted at an average rate of ten Shilling four decimal seventy-three pence per cent. Next week 170 million Sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

Madras Stock Exchange

MADRAS, Jan 8. (A. P. I.): The council of management of the Madras Stock Exchange has decided to close the exchange on Monday January, 10, both for business and delivery.

The Stock Exchange will accordingly remain closed for the whole of the next week, January 11 to 14 being Government holidays.

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Wall Street Steady On Covering

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

COTTON: After initial gains on trade buying, mostly for mill account, prices sagged on increased hedges reflecting substantial increase in yesterday's spot sales in the primary markets. The market steadied on trade absorption and scattered other buying influenced by better export prospects and improvement in the cotton goods markets. The market reacted on increased hedges in old crop positions finding trade off-take indifferent with selling in new crops influenced by uncertainties about congressional action regarding the farm programme. The market closed steady with sales approximately 135,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Jan. 7.

March	32.28—08
March Highest	32.43+07
March Lowest	32.28—08
May	32.11—07
July	31.15—07
October	28.56—16
December	28.44—12
Middling Spot	33.05—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

March	32.27—27
May	32.10—08
July	31.12—08
October	28.53—16
Middling Spot	32.10—05

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: Additional replacement buying and short-covering brought further recovery on improved activity Gains of fractions to one dollar were liberally distributed with a few up around three points, notably Chrysler on higher quarterly dividend. The averages were Industrials 182.00 and Rails 54.63.

Increased profit taking in the afternoon halted the advance causing minor losses among various leaders. Prices report exerted negligible effect. Erosion in values continued in the main body were fluctuating at or around the day's best with good volume promised. President Truman's economic and the market closed fractions to one dollar up very steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

American Telephone and Telegraph 149-3/4; Amerex Holding Co. 22-3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 34-7/8; Chase National Bank 33-1/4; Sinclair Oil 23-3/4; Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 47-1/4; General Electric Co. 39-7/8; General Motors 60-1/4; Ingersoll Rand 67; International Nickel 31; National City Bank of New York 38-3/4; New York Central Rail Road Co. 13-1/4; Socony Vacuum Corporation 17; Texas Corpn. 54-5/8; Union Carbide 41-5/8; U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 45; U. S. Steel Corporation Common 71-1/2; Western Union Telegraph 16.

CHICAGO GRAINS

GRAINS: Following an irregular start prices developed a firmer tone under the leadership of maize reflecting the one cent per bushel advance in C.C.C. maize buying price at Baltimore for export. Milling interests purchased wheat on reports that the army is scheduled to purchase approximately 250,000 hundred-pounds weight of flour next week and Italy is also expected to re-enter the market for the remainder of its Jan/March export flour quota. The upturn however attracted increased hedge pressure and profit taking and together with tapering off in commercial demand prices backed away sharply from the day's highs.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Jan. 7th

Closing at 4-30 p.m. 616-3/4.
May Highest 817; Lowest 616-3/4-1/2;
July Highest 617; Lowest 616-3/4;
Closing at 4-30 p.m. 616-3/4.
Sept. Highest 617; Lowest 616-3/4;
Closing at 4-30 p.m. 616-3/4.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton February contract is 834 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

COTTON STOCKS

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

	Bales.
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 6th Jan. 1949	183,593
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 6th Jan. 1949	458,334
Same period last year	348,549
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th Jan. 1949	497,291
Same time last year	857,482

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday. The general feeling was slightly better and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1645 privately.

STEPPING UP EXPORTS TO HARD CURRENCY AREAS

Government Considering Sri Ram Committee's Report

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8: Proposals aimed at stepping up India's exports to hard currency areas are contained in a report submitted to the Government of India by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Shri Ram, appointed in November, 1948, by the Export Advisory Council.

This report, which in general favours the removal of restriction on exports, is being considered by the Ministry of Commerce. It discusses the question of promoting tourist traffic and of increasing exports to dollar areas of raw jute, jute goods, oils and oilseeds, tea, cloth, mica and shellac, gums and resins, hides and skins, manganese and other ores, etc.

TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

In order to attract tourists to India, the committee recommends the easy and prompt grant of VISAS, special facilities for the booking of railway accommodation, hotel accommodation of a suitable standard, establishment of a governmental organisation (working through Travel Bureaux at important centres) to deal with this traffic, and the provision of amenities of a social and sporting nature. The need for publicity and propaganda abroad to attract tourists is also recognised

EXPORT OF RAW JUTE

Regarding the export of raw jute to hard currency areas, the report favours a target of 9 lakhs bales, but if in the interests of the Indian jute industry the supply position should become critical, a specified order of priority in the matter of export should be observed.

Regarding groundnut and groundnut oils it is suggested that, exporters should be given the option to export an equivalent quantity of seed instead of oil to hard currency areas, and also that exporters to hard currency countries should be given additional licences for export to soft currency countries which pay better prices.

TEA EXPORTS

The committee feels that a reduction in export duty and an increase in the excise duty might better serve the needs of revenue as well as of export dollar areas.

It is suggested that the export duty of 10 per cent be removed and heavy excise duty on fine and superfine cloth be imposed to make up the loss in revenue.

Some countries seem to be importing from India certain commodities for re-export to dollar countries. The committee therefore suggests that control be exercised over export, but an open general licence should be issued for export to hard currency areas

ARTWARE AND CURIOS

Indian artware and curios, as a class, are decontrolled. But in the case of some metal items, particularly brasswork, control is still exercised. The report advises putting these commodities immediately under an open general licence for export to hard currency areas.

The Committee expressed the opinion that many fine products of Indian art and handicrafts could readily be sold in America if a special effort were made to acquaint the American market with their quality and availability. The Government should also consider the advisability of setting up a directorate to see to the development of cottage industries. art and handicraft products, and also that goods exported are up to standard.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The local cotton market was very steady with moderate short covering. At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 617 and under scattered selling declined at Rs. 1616/12. At this level shorts came in to cover and May delivery advanced at Rs. 617/8.

May delivery improved at Rs. 617/8 and closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	620	0	0
I.C.C. May	617	4	0
I.C.C. July	617	4	0
I.C.C. September	617	4	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Tata Ordinary 299; Tata Deferred 1637-8; Indian Iron 24-14; Steel Corporation of Bengal 21-13; Bombay Dyeing 977-8; Central India 254-6; Gokak 272-8; Kohinoor 277-8; Simplex 178; Swadeshi 281-8; Tata Power 1522-8; Associated Cement 156-4; Belapur 238-12; Bombay Burma (Old) 315 Ex; Scindia 19-6-6; Central Bank 89; New India 57; Tata 2nd Pref. 135-10.

SALES OF T. D. R.

Government of India Treasury Deposit Receipts of the value of Rs. 1,33,50,000 were sold during the month of December, 1948 as under:—

6 months Treasury Deposit Receipts	Rs. 75,50,000
9 months Treasury Deposit Receipts	Nil
12 months Treasury Deposit Receipts	Rs. 58,00,000
Total	Rs. 1,33,50,000

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The local Bullion was quietly steady to-day with restricted business and there was very little change in quotations. Ready silver business was reported between Rs. 178/4 and Rs. 178/8. Quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	178	8	0
Ready gold	113	0	0
Sovereigns	74	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

The produce market was quietly steady to-day with routime trading. Castorseeds prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market opened at Rs 131/7 for Castorseeds May delivery and after declining at Rs. 131/5 improved at Rs. 131/10 and steadied at Rs. 131/9. Groundnuts and Linseed sections were steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	34	12	0
Coromandal	34	4	0
Bold ready	34	0	0
Bold Dec-Jan.	33	13	0
Bold Feb-March	33	15	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	28	0	0
May delivery	131	5	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	10	0
Feb-March	26	14	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Mills	19	12	0
Feb-March	26	13	0
January	19	8	0
February	19	11	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPA).—The pepper market is disinclined to follow up New York's short selling of pepper in anticipation of Dutch supplies from re-conquered Indonesia, dealers said. Few believe that such pepper can be a factor in world supplies for many months.

Malabour pepper was not discussed, but Singapore was quoting black at 3/2-1/2 and white at 3/10-3/4.

Sugar Cane Crop In Madras Province

MADRAS, Jan. 8, (A. P. I.): The condition of sugar cane crop is generally satisfactory in all the districts of the province except in Anantapur, Chilgelput North Arcot, Salem and Ramnad Districts where the crop has been affected adversely due to inadequate rain during the growing period and the yields are expected to be below the normal, says a Government report released today.

The crop had a set-back in the early stages due to attack by insect pests in parts of the Vizagapatam district but has since improved.

Manjula Shah Establishes Two New Records

BOMBAY JUNIOR OLYMPICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Thirteenth Junior Olympics started at the Brabourne Stadium this afternoon, when the finals of some events and the heats of the various items were run off before a gathering of athletic enthusists.

The champion athlete of the Alexandra Girls School, which Institution has incidentally sent the most number of entries, Manjula Shah was the outstanding athlete among the girl cadets. She broke the 80 Metres Hurdles Record, flying over the sticks in good style and broke the existing Broad Jump record clearing 14 feet 9½ inches. She also qualified for the finals of the 100 and 200 metres run.

In the Cadet Boys many promising juniors were seen in action, but Bombay's future hope, Irwin Lopes was easily the outstanding stylist in both the 100 and 200 metres run.

The following are the results of the FINALS decided today:

Running Broad Jump Hornets—Girls
H. Panthaky 1, A. Mavlankar 2, P. Boonici 3. Distance: 12 ft. 8½ in.

Putting the Shot Cadets—Girls
Dhun Vakil 1, J. Martin 2, N. Bharucha 3, Distance: 20 ft. 9½ in.

Running Broad Jump Midgets—Girls
V. Hebbar 1, S. Jay 2, G. Japanwalla 3. Distance 10 ft. 7¾ in.

80 Metres Hurdles Cadets—Girls
Manjula Shah 1, Z. Vasi 2, G. Japanwalla 3. Time: 15.3 secs.

500 Metres Cycle Scratch Cadets—Boys
M. Irani 1, A. Writer 2, V. V. Mahaluxmiwalla 3. Time: 44.2 secs.

Running Broad Jump Midgets—Boys
P. Sen 1, J. Charles 2, Nandkumar 3. Distance 15 ft. 8¾ in.

Putting the Shot Cadets—Boys
N. T. Bangera 1, G. Van der Gutch 2, K. Tham 3. Distance: 33 ft. 11 in.

Running High Jump Hornets—Boys
M. Harilel 1, D. Dey 2, M. Siddiq and A. Pashte (tie) 3. Height 4 ft. 7½ in.

Running Broad Jump Cadets—Girls
Manjula Shah 1, H. Creed 2, V. Peters 3. Distance: 14 ft. 9½ in. (New Meet Record).

1000 Metres Cycle Scratch Finals
F. Lala 1, N. 250 2, F. Bhoot 3. Time: 1 min. 59.4 secs.

800 Metres Run Cadets—Boys
S. Kotian 1, A. D'Souza 2, A. Yarkhan 3. Time: 2 min. 5.5 secs.

Gandhi Memorial Fund Match On March 2 and 3

BOMBAY, Jan. 8 (A.P.I.): A two-day Festival Cricket match between the West Indies team and an Indian Side led by the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, will be played in Bombay on March 2 and 3 in aid of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund.

PAREL HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of hockey matches played this evening at Parel:—

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA 3 (L. D'Souza 2 and Medeina 1); PANCHGANI PARSIS 3 (Motivala, Mody and Batliwala) (Senior Division).

GOAN SPORTS "A" 1 (A Braganza) ST. XAVIER'S "B" Nil. (Division I).

GOAN SPORTS "B" 1 (B. D'Souza) NATIONAL SPORTS Nil. (Division III).

DREAMLAND 1, (Veigas); GENERAL MOTORS 1 (Hussain). (Division III).

MAHIM GYMKHANA walk over COORG S.C.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE

PANCHGANI PARSIS 2 (Miss Gini and Miss Ravji); ST. XAVIER'S "B" nil.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground

3-45 p.m. Bombay Port Trust vs. Lusitanian's "A". (Senior Division).

4-45 p.m. Kirkee vs. St. Xaviers "A" (Senior Division).

TENNIS
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Courts
(National Hard Court Championships)

7-15 morning session.

3 p.m. evening session.

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel

3 p.m. Mapuca Union vs. Calanguti Union.

4 p.m. Tivim Union vs. Assagao Union.

5 p.m. Panchgani Parsis vs. St. Xavier's "A"

G.I.P. RLY. PROTEST

Match To Be Replayed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Technical Committee of the B.P.H.A. met and considered the protest lodged by the G.I.P. Railway "B" against the decision of Referee Steven's in the first division match against Catholic Gymkhana.;

Readers will remember the incident when a penalty bully goal was disallowed against Catholic Gymkhana the goalie stopping the ball with his pads and a twenty-five bully being awarded.

The G.I.P. Rly. protested and the result of the protest is as follows; after hearing the umpire and considering all the facts, it was decided that the league match between the Railway and Catholic Gymkhana be replayed.

ALL-INDIA HARD COURTS TENNIS

Weeding Out Process Continues In Men's Singles

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The weeding out process continued in the All-India Hard Courts Tennis Championships on the second day this afternoon in the Men's Singles event, the preliminary rounds of which are being played off before the tournament proper starts on the Monday the 10th instant.

In what was the most interesting match of the evening, N. D. Vyas got the better of his opponent M. R. Row in three strenuous sets.

The following are the results of the matches played today:—

MEN'S SINGLES

S. N. Iyer beat N. More 3-6, 6-3, 6-1; Fathesinji of Kutch beat K. H. Patel 6-3, 6-0; M. M. Shinde beat G. V. Sampat 6-1, 6-2; J. Ramchand W.O. B. C. Shah; R. Saraiya beat D. Sampat 6-1, 6-0; Y. J. Dhruv beat H.H. Shah 6-2, 8-6, 7-5; R. S. Chandnani beat A. H. Parekh 6-0, 6-2; Mrs. Leela Dayal beat Miss S. Chopra 6-0, 6-3; Muttreja beat J. K. Kar 6-0, 6-2; S. N. Gandhi beat N. Bhandari 6-2, 6-3; J. V. Kamath beat P. K. Ghuvalewala 6-2, 6-4; N. D. Vyas beat M. R. Row 5-7, 6-1, 6-3.

FEATURES FOR SUNDAY MORNING AT 7-15 A.M.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

Court No. 1:

N. V. Ullal and P. N. Sarangpani vs. R. W. Ledlie and J. Umrigar L. D. Kapadia and S. J. Billimoria vs. A. M Khory and Partner A. Khatau and R. Khatau vs. L. H. Bhatija and Partner

ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT:

J. V. Kamat vs. R. K. Shangani R. N. Talwar vs. L. D Kapadia.

Court No. 2:

D. N. Dady vs. G. Khatau D. M. Bhatia and Partner vs. L. M. Khatau and Peermohamed S. N. Iyer and Partner vs. N. D. Vyas and P. J. Roy B. P. Baliga and Partner vs. U. H. Kulkarni and Partner D. I. Solanki and Partner vs. R. R. Maniar and M. R. Maniar.

Court No. 3:

K. J. Pillani vs. Y. H. Varawala Pratapsingh vs. M. L. Apte M B Bhutani vs Bhandari Y J. Dhruv vs. R. S Chandnani.

Court No. 4:

N. Lakhia vs. Umer Khan Jawal Din vs. Zergum Shah Ali Akbar vs. Safid Shah.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY EVENING AT 3 P.M.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

Court No. 1

Miss Alexy vs. Miss Ghaswala Mrs. Bhavnani vs Miss Woodbridge Miss J. Ingram vs. Mrs. Betty Stuart.

ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT:

Court No. 2

Miss S. Kundaji vs. Mrs. R. Mody Miss L. Merchant vs. Miss P. Bilimoria J. A. Patel vs. L. H. Bhatija or I. R. Mehta A. S Barrett vs J Ramchand S. N. Iyer vs B. S. Rama Rao.

Court No. 3:

M. M. Shinde vs. K. G. Avadhani Fatesingh of Kutch vs. P. J. Roy or D. K. Nerurkar D. N. Dady or G. Khatau vs. K.M. Patnaik or D. M. Bhatia

Court No. 4:

K.C. Mashruwala vs K.W. Mirchanda-Gulam Sarvar vs. Khan Din Abdul Latif vs. Vithal Manaji Jawal Din or Zergum Shah vs. Ali Akbar or Safid Shah.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BADMINTON FINAL

Bombay's Narrow Victory Over Lucknow

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay University won the Inter-University Badminton Tournament, by a narrow margin of three matches to two, beating Lucknow University in the final today.

With a lead of two matches to one which Bombay had registered yesterday, only two matches were left to be played on the second and last day today. In the opening match—which was probably the most interesting one of the whole final, S. N Dhube gave a brilliant exhibition of the game to beat M. G. Mangalwadekar in three games, the first two of them providing many thrills. After winning the first game, the Lucknow player found the fast game too much for him and the Bombay Skipper won the second game by sheer pace, but not before he had to play over the extra points. Dhube however realising the danger of continuing such policy, in a masterly manner changed his whole tactics, forced his opponent from Bombay to slow down, by serving very near the net and never giving him and chance of using his over-head. This proved so successful that the home team captain managed to secure only one solitary point in the third and last game. This victory made the two teams level with two wins each. Interest therefore centered round the fifth and last match of the tie between R.A. Dongree of Bombay and N. N. Moitra of Lucknow

Bombay however managed to win the last tie and the trophy with a fair amount of ease, when Dongre disposed of the up-country challenger in two straight games, conceding only three points in the second.

Bombay thus won by a narrow margin of three wins as against the two registered by Lucknow Each of the teams won two singles each, Bombay winning the only doubles match played.

Following are the complete results:

S. N. Dhube (Lucknow) bea R. A. Dongre (Bombay) 15-11, 15-10; M. G. Mangalwadekar (Bombay) beat N. N. Moitra (Lucknow) 15-9, 15-8; S. N. Dube (Lucknow) beat M. G. Mangalwadekar (Bombay) 15-12, 16-18, 15-1; R. A. Dongre (Bombay) beat N. N. Moitra (Lucknow) 15-11, 15-3; S. S. Nerulkar and M. K. Bhopardikar (Bombay) beat S. N. Dhube and N. N. Moitra (Lucknow), 15-6, 15-8

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET FINAL

As the Calcutta University has just wired their inability to play the final of the Inter-University Cricket Championship of India till after the 20th January the match has been postponed SINE DIE.

TATA'S MAINTAIN LEAD

(Continued from Page 10)

Lenny D'Souza got his sides second goal when he drove the goalie out and pushed it passed him. Just before the close of the first half Joe D'Mello scored after all his many attempts.

Tata's gained this three goal advantage but in the second half there was no score because Tatas slacked and the railwaymen attacked, but but they were out done by the defence of the opponents. A penalty bully was awarded against Perumal of Tatas for stopping a ball with his legs when Kishen shot from penalty corner shot and the bully went in vain

The Teams:

TATA'S "A": Leo Pinto; Carvalho, Gentle; Pereira, Perumal, Pinto; Premkakar, Jeo D'Mello, Lenny D'Souza, Coutinho, L. Fernandes.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. "A": Gardner; Ismail, Jadav; Agre, Joginder, Samson, Muller, Kishin, Lazarus, Pereira, G. Fernandes.

In the Women's Hockey League played later in the evening, Lusitanians lost to Grey's "A" miserably when they went down fighting by four goals to nil. Gwen Smyth scored the first and third goal. Carvalho scored the second goal and the last goal was a self goal by Ethel Pereira the Lusis full back.

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S XI FACES INNINGS DEFEAT

West Indies Declare At 445 For Five

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 8 (A.P.I.): When the match between the West Indies Cricket team and the Bihar Governor's Eleven was resumed today, the West Indies declared their first innings closed at 445 for five, the overnight score, and dismissed their opponents for 156 in the first innings. Mustaqali was the topscorer with 37 to his credit. Following on, Bihar had lost three wickets for 54 runs at close of play

The following are the scores.

WEST INDIES (1st Innings (for 5 Decl.	**445**
BIHAR GOVERNOR'S XI (1st Innings.)	
Mitter c Gomez b Trim	0
Carapiet c Gomez b Trim	6
Bannerjee lbw Trim	22
Adhikari c Trim b Cameron	13
Mushtaqali b Gomez	37
Banerjee c Christiani b Trim ..	15
Girdhari b Gomez	5
Patnayak c Walcott b Cameron ..	18
D'Sa c McWatt b Jones	7
Das c Trim b Gomez	12
Bose not out	1
Extras	20
Total	156

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jones	15	6	22	1
Trim	15	2	29	4
Cameron	17.1	2	45	2
Gomez	17	6	40	3

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S XI (2nd Innings)	
Mitter b Trim	7
Carapiet c McWatt b Trim	0
Banerjee not out	27
Adhikari lbw b Cameron	21
Mushtaqali not out	3
Extras	1
Total (for three wickets)	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jones	3	1	3	0
Trim	6	1	20	2
Gomez	1	0	9	0
Cameron	6	0	19	1
Walcott	3	2	2	0

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the scores at the close of play on Saturday:

SENIOR DIVISION

At Cross Maidan:

TATA SPORTS CLUB vs. B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

B.B. and C.I. Railway 91 for 4 wickets (S. N. Mehta 30).

At Cross Maidan:

BANK OF INDIA vs. TRADES MARKS SPORTS CLUB.

Trades Mark: 93 for 2 wickets (T. B. Vinod 30).

JUNIOR DIVISION

At Cross Maidan:

G.I.P. RAILWAY (VICTORIA) vs. BANK OF BARODA.

G.I.P. Railway 159 for 2 wickets (B. M. Patil batting 104).

At Kennedy Sea Face:

HARDCASTLE AND WAUD SPORTS CLUB vs. CITY POLICE SPORTS CLUB.

Hardcastle and Waud 216 for 5 wickets. (A. Fernandes batting 63, M. S. Patil 59; M. Guard 4 for 75).

At Oval:

KOHINOOR MILLS SPORTS CLUB vs. TELEPHONE CLUB.

Kohinoor Mills 122 for 3 wickets (K. Kenny 36).

At Oval:

CENTRAL RATIONING vs. POST OFFICE RECREATION CLUB.

Post Office 106 (I. N. Shaikh 3 for 14).

Cricket Broadcasts From Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 8 (A.P.I.): All India Radio, Madras will broadcast running commentaries on the cricket matches to be played in the city. South Zone vs. West Indies team (21st to 24th Jan 1949) and fourth test (27th to 31st Jan. 1949). The programmes can be heard every day from 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. on 31.18 metres (9590 kc/s)). There will be no commentary on Sunday 30th January (Mahatma Gandhi's death anniversary).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8, (U.P.I.): The Artists' Association of Bengal in a resolution at its meting last night urged upon the authorities of the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio to arrange for a special programme *on January 23 to solemnise Netaji's birthday anniversary and extend* their whole-hearted co-operation in making it a good success

Congress Special Numbers

Three of the most interesting publications associated with the Jaipur session of the Indian National Congress are the special numbers issued by the 'Patrika' of Calcutta "The Pioneer" of Lucknow and "The Hindustan Times" of New Delhi. They are good collections of informative articles, well worthy of preservation for future reference.

"THE PIONEER"

Prefaced by appropriate messages from the President of the Congress, Dr. Pattabhi and the Governor of the U.P., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, "The Pioneer" Congress issue contains an exhaustive review of the national movement, under the caption "Sixty Years of Congress", by the well-known journalist, Mr. S. P. Thiaga Rajan.

An year-to-year record of Gandhiji's life, follows, revealing the close identity between the growth of Gandhiji as a political figure and the expansion of the Congress into the all-embracing movement it became latterly. Mr. Pothar Joseph in characteristic style, administers a rebuke to Indians and Pakistanis who tend to assume too much self-importance on account of the recent emergence of their two countries as free nations. Dr. Nandlal Chatterji contributes a review of the national movement after the Surat split. The administrative difficulties facing our national government are succinctly surveyed in another article. Prohibition, industrial development, the position of provinces in the new constitution and other topical subjects are discussed in other articles. There are also pictures and articles about Jaipur, the venue of the Congress session, including an interesting description of the growth of Gandhinagar.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES"

Pen-portraits of great leaders of the Congress is an arresting feature of "The Hindustan Times" Congress Session Supplement. Dr. Pattabhi, Mr. K. Iswara Dutt and Mr. M Subrahmanyam, fascinating writers all of them, contribut these sketches. The entire field of work open before the Congress, both in its parliamentary phase and on the non-official side, are surveyed by several writers. There is also an interesting list of the achievements of the Congress since the winning of Independence. "Ahmed's" pictorial history of the Congress in "potted" form is easily one of the most attractive items in this special number.

"THE MAIL"

"The Mail' of Madras nas published a Christmas Supplement, with a good deal of interesting pictorial and reading matter "Thou cam'st a little baby thing"—with the pictures of Mary and Child Jesus, two middle-class mothers and their children, and two beggar-women fondling their little ones, indicates the Catholic nature of its contents, which are an even balance between Christian and non-Christian themes. Rajaji's "Feast of Vyasa" is a fascinating glimpse into the treasure that is Mahabharata. Father Murthy's "Christmas Poetry" is a beautiful collection of poems associated with the Christmas season. Mr. A. A. Nair and Winifred Barr contribute interesting articles about the oldest church and Christmas festivities, respectively. Muslim Analogies with Christmas and "Christmas Carols" have the seasonal touch about them. There is a striking interpretation of the similarity between the spirit of Christmas and the spirit of Free India by Father De'Souza. Mr. Justice A.S.P. Aiyer's "Birth And Childhood of Sri Krishna" is a fascinating summary of the story of Krishna, while "Folklore in Mysore" reveals an aspect of ancient civilization which deserves greater notice by moderns. There are a couple of articles detailing the ancient link between South India and Christianity. The short stories and lighter pieces add tremendously to the readability of the special issue.

"MALABAR HERALD"

"The Malabar Herald" of British Cochin has issued a special number commemorating its attainment of the 44th year containing a good collection of topical articles and photos. Forty-four years of continuous activity are a record to be proud of, and we wish our contemporary many more decades of service to the country.

"AMRIT BAZAR PATRIKA"

The Congress Number of the Amrit Bazar Patrika is a well got up issue with 192 Pages of topical reading matter. Mr. H. P. Ghosh the veteran journalist writes about the early days of the Congress, and how it gradually evolved from the India League and the Indian Association which was established on July 26th 1876. This is followed by "The Great Congress Leaders" by Sachidananda Sinha and "First Three Years of Indian National Congress Work in England" by P. C. Roy Choudhury.

These three articles sum up the history of the Congress at a glance. Among interesting contributions are "Netaji, I.N.A and Indian Freedom", "The Poetry of Indian Nationalism by Sudhansu Kumar Ghosh and British Civilians and Indian Freedom" by Nandalal Chatterje. There are also a number of articles on Gandhiji and his mission from the pen of eminent writers. The issue is profusely illustrated with photographs of top rank Congress Leaders and provincial Cabinets with Gandhiji as the frontspiece. The cartoon feature "Let us bury our past, and change the face of India" is interesting and shows the changing pageant that is India today. The 'Patrika' special number is easily the top ranker among specials issues for the Congress Session.—K. A. C.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA ADMINISTRATION

Trustee Rejects Thomas Beecham's Attack

BRIGHTON, (UPA): A Covent Garden Opera trustee rejected the attack against the Opera's administration made here by Sir Thomas Beecham, noted British conductor, who suggested a public inquiry into the spending of public funds at Covent Garden.

Sir Stuart Wilson, Musical Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in addition to his capacity as a trustee, denied Beecham's allegations in a speech to the Incorporated Society of Musicians Conference at Brighton.

"I offered him the facts when I learned he was going to make a speech" Wilson said. "But I am afraid the facts and figures are terribly cramping things from his point of view".

Wilson defended the firm which had leased Covent Garden as having "rescued it from being a dance hall forever". All details of the agreement between the lessees and trustees were known, he said and there was "nothing sinister" about the relationship.

One night at a theatre a man who had dined rather too well stood up in his seat in the middle of the play and cried: "Is there a doctor in the house?

The actors faltered slightly, but the play went bravely on.

A moment later, the same man, still standing, repeated his question.

At this second call another man rose and said: "Yes I'm a doctor," whereupon the other nearly finished off the performance by asking in a tone of great good nature: "How do you like the show, Doc?"

Two roysters, returning to their suburban homes, missed the last bus. Stranded, they faced the prospect of a long walk. But one had a brainwave. He said: "The buses are nationalized. We own them. Let us go to the garage and get one of our buses to take us home."

At the garage a mechanic agreed that their request was reasonable. He put them in a single-decker bus and started to drive away.

An inspector standing at the gate stopped the bus and asked what was going on. The driver explained "Turn those men out," ordered the inspector. The men got out. The inspector turned to the driver: "Give them a double-decker," he said. "One of them may want to smoke on the an eye doctor?"

Rita Hayworth walks across the tarmac at Crydon, while the four year old daughter Rebecca is carried on when they left for Switzerland in Prince Aly Khan's private plane, the "Avenger".

INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 3)

false. Some supposedly pro-axis persons like Princess Ekaterina Obolensky, Mrs. Milliken, Mrs. Budd Armstrong, and others whom Drew said had joined the League and were members of its Executive Committee also. The truth was they had never been even the ordinary members of the League. Drew Pearson, for once, was so much misinformed and he took so little care to check the facts that he even described Mrs. Gunther as the divorced wife of author Gunther! The fact was that they had not been divorced. Singh's statement was so well written that it raised doubts in public mind about the authenticity of Pearsons story.

DREW CONVERTED

In his concluding paragraph Singh also warned: "The India League stands unalterably committed to freedom for the peoples of India as for the freedom of all other people. It stands unequivocally for the victory of the United Nations. Its members, both Indian and American, are wedded to the principles of freedom and democracy. To accuse the League of playing directly or indirectly the game of isolationists, pro-Nazis or anti-Britishers is to be guilty of gross misrepresentation The League's past record speaks for itself, and it will survive any ignorant or willful smearing from any and all quarters".

It was not enough to contradict the story in the press, however. Singh therefore consulted two foremost lawyers in Washington: Arthur Garfield Hayes and Morison Earnest, and decided to institute formal legal proceedings against Drew Pearson. The two lawyers were members of the India League; but they were also permanent lawyers for Drew Pearson. So they advised Singh to meet Drew personally and relate the whole true story to him

Drew was very suspicious in the beginning, but after making a few queries he felt satisfied. Singh explained to him how he had been duped by the members of the British Information Service. Drew offered to contradict the story; but advised that a contradiction would have an undesired effect. As a compensation he offered his friendship to the League and promised to take his revenge at the British propagandists.

PHILLIPS LETTER

Readers of Indian newspapers would recall that Drew Pearson did a unique service to India by disclosing the contents of the report which Mr. William Phillips, Roosevelts' personal representative in India had submitted in scores of dailes in the U.S.A. Drew also disclosed the dramatic scene that followed when a meeting took place between Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, and William Phillips. And when Roosevelt mentioned the question of Conference room, nervously puffing at his cigar".

Having failed in their attempt to subdue the League, the British took to some mean tricks. In order to harass members of the League, the British suggested to the U.S. authorities that the income-tax statements of Indian businessmen be re-examined, relying on the hope that it was not altogether impossible to point out a slip here or an omission there so that they could put those Indians in trouble in United States and get them repatriated to India where they could be suitably dealt with under the D.I.R.

They also suggested that the naturalisation and Immigration status of some Indians be examined by the U.S. Government. Many people in India may not be knowing that years ago hundreds of nationalist Indian political refugees who had been hounded by the British in India, and in England, were obliged to enter the U.S. through Canada and most of them, for the obvious reason did not possess papers; and so under certain conditions they could be repatriated by the U. S. Government. The American Government however, has tolerated these political refugees; but in the event of war if the British could show that some of them did communicate with the Axis through the India League, they would have revised their attitude towards them.

LAST RUSE EXPOSED

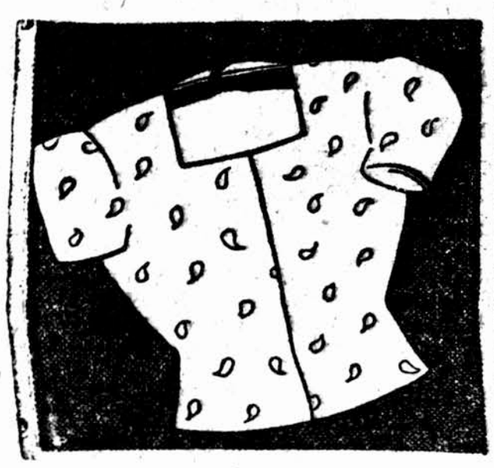
The last method the British employed to do away with the League was to convey veiled threats through various persons to individual Indian members and office-bearers of the League. Once they threatened (like their habitual practice in India) that the offices of the India League would be searched by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (the F.B.I. like the Indian C.I.D.) and that J. J. Singh (President), Dr. Anup Singh (Research Director), and Hemendra K. Rakhit (General Secretary) would be arrested. Although the League was in America and the British were no masters here, some members of the League were perturbed imagining that the evil-genius of the British would still be able to find some excuse to force the U.S. Government to send them back to India. These threats also undermined the morale of some Indian members of the League who had their business and property in India.

It became therefore highly necessary to investigate the truth behind those threats, so J. J. Singh again went to Washington and met some high officials whom he had known before. And he inquired of that official rather sarcastically: "Since when has the United States become the colony of Britain?" The officer was puzzled and when he heard the full story, he exclaimed an oath (un-mentionable) at the British, and demanded what the Hell they were out to.

The officer was so irritated by these tactics, that he called the head of the F.B.I. and Justice Department and demanded on the telephone if there was even an iota of truth in the wild stories circulated by the British Information Service. Consequently a full inquiry was made, and it was discovered that it was plain ruse played by the British.

However, to ward off any future entanglement and to convince the F.B.I. Singh invited two officers to personally visit the offices of the India League and satisfy themselves fully. The two F.B.I. men made thorough search of the records and checked the financial statement and membership receipts. When the officers were satisfied, Singh reminded them that they of the India League were doing in 1943, what the American colonists had done in 1775—trying to throw the British out. The two officers complimented the League's work and walked out shouting:

"All might to your right arm, Mr. Singh, give the damn John Bull Hell".



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Will France Quit Morocco?

Led by a revolutionary sultan, Moroccans threaten to revolt, endangering Allied lifelines in North Africa as well as the rest of the French empire

BY EMIL LENGYEL

OPERATION "pressure cooking" in North Africa's torpid Moroccan devil's kitchen threatens to blow up France's vast overseas empire, the largest one in the world next to Britain's. The frankly avowed object of the operation is to cook the Gallic rooster. Morocco is threatening to break into open revolt against France, secede from her, set up an independent household, join the Arab League, and thus face the troubled world.

If Morocco succeeds in leaving France, her North African sisters, Algeria and Tunisia, would follow her example. This would be definitely the end of the colonial empire, shaken by the eruption of far-off Indo-China and by the rumblings of disaffection in the huge island colony of Madagascar. The disintegration began when the eastern Mediterranean Levant states of Syria and Lebanon bade adieu to the tricolor of France after World War II.

The Moroccan unrest has been precipitated by chaotic conditions in the political life of France. The natives take it as a sign of the disintegration of the Fourth French Republic. Prior to that, the Moroccan saw the end of French supremacy through the defeat of France at the hand of the Germans, and the Allied invasion of French North Africa six years ago. The leaders of Moroccan independence openly state that the western world needs them in an impending conflict with the east, and that only by leaving France could their co-operation with the Occident be assured.

Morocco is criss-crossed by Allied life-lines. She faces both the middle Atlantic and the western Mediterranean at the intersection of the most important routes, facing both the trans-Mediterranean and the round-the-Cape lifelines of Britain. Today they have become also the lifelines of the U.S., needing close connection with Middle East oil, naval and air bases, as well as with Turkish and Greek outposts

Morocco lies athwart the trunk line between the cores of Europe and of South America, at the very junction of the "western union" countries with their African colonial realms, and within easy flying distance of France, Italy and Spain. Her significance was demonstrated when the Western Allies used her as the launching board for their all-out invasion of the Axis during World War II.

Strategic raw materials also lend great importance to Morocco. She has one of the richest phosphate deposits and large holdings of manganese, which a war-minded world badly needs. More important than these, it is thought Morocco also has uranium.

EMPEROR AMONG REVOLUTIONARIES

Leaders of the movement for independence are an ill-assorted group of people, including a ruler, a grisly professional warrior and several French-trained revolutionaries.

It is not an every-day occurrence to see an emperor head a revolt against his own regime. Yet, that is the anomalous situation in North Africa's Morocco. The revolutionary leader is His Sherifian Majesty, Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef ben Hassan.

The sultan is nominally the absolute ruler of Morocco. His reign is both secular and religious. In reality, his absolute rule is a mere fiction. He has the right merely to sign degrees, submitted to him by his French "advisers", headed by the resident general, who is the real ruler of the land. A small part of Morocco has been subleased by the French to Spain, and the city of Tangier, facing Gibraltar, is an international zone.

Sidi Mohammed is a veteran of the throne, having occupied it for over 20 years, and yet he is only 37 The French put him on the throne after his father's death in precedence of his two elder brothers, because he looked to them as a person devoid of a will of his own Little did they suspect what strong will he would develop.

HERO OF ARAB WORLD

In the spring of last year the little Sultan startled his French "protectors" by taking an unprecedented step. In Tangier he made a speech which was a call to war against the European intruders addressed to his subject as well as to all North Africa He demanded that Morocco's ancient rights be restored to her, declared it as an Arab country bound to the other Arab countries by common blood, and expressed his devotion to the Arab League.

Overnight, the Sultan became the hero of the Arab world. Fanatic Muslims called upon him to lead millions of Mohammadens in a holy war against the pagan despoiler of their freedoms. The occasion of his opening a public school became a national event, so that his French protectors had to issue an order to the supposedly autocratic ruler of 8,000,000 Moroccans to stay away from all public functions.

The Sultan took the unusual step of starting a "sit down strike" against his French advisers, by refusing to sign decrees submitted to him and thus paralysing the governmental machinery.

Some time ago, he wrote a personal letter to Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic, complaining about the restriction of his authority and calling upon France to live up to the promise of the Atlantic Charter. His country as well as Algeria and Tunisia also have taken steps to call attention to the plight of the North African French possessions at the Lake Success seat of the United Nations through a personal representative. The Mohammedan countries have rallied to the side of the sultan of Morocco.

The revolutionary movement in Morocco is also stirred by two prominent exiles One is the legendary Abd-el-Krim who more than a score of years ago, held two European powers at bay in the mountains of Riff, but was finally overwhelmed. He was exiled to a lonely island in the Indian ocean. Last year he asked for French permission to spend his few remaining years on the Riviera. On the way there, he skipped his ship at Suez, and found sanctuary at the court of Egypt's young King Farouk. From Cairo he is stirring the flames of revolt in his land, working through the North African National Bloc, which envisages an Arabic world extending from the Atlantic to the Persian gulf, a distance of over 3,000 miles.

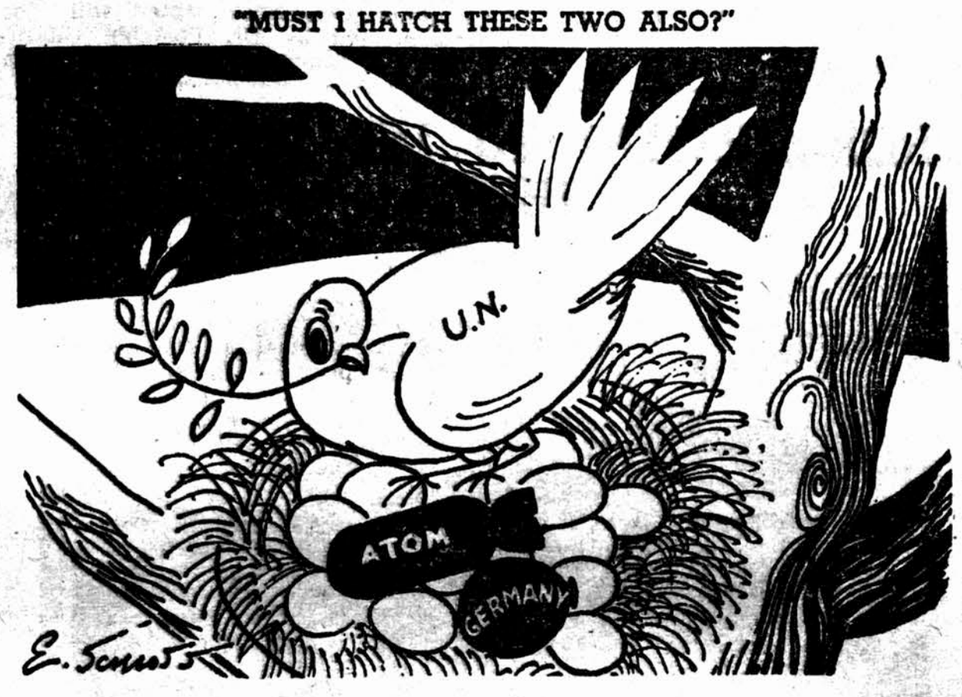
"MOROCCO FOR MOROCCANS"

Another leader of the Moroccan revolt is small, blue-eyed, meek-looking Allak al Fassi, founder of the "Istiqlal" (Independence) movement, the main instrument of Morocco's revolt at present. Originally, this leader was not in favour of drastic solutions. Fourteen years ago he founded the Moroccan committee of action, which set up a plan of reforms, in which France was cast for the important role of Morocco's protector in foreign affairs. Only the domestic field was to be reserved for the natives

In those days, Moroccan nationalists placed their trust in the "new deal" of the French left headed by Socialist Leon Blum. But the French left turned out to be far more French than left and the Moroccans lost faith Allal al Fassi set up the Nationalist party which wanted urgent action, while the popular movement of his former as-

(Continued on Page 22)

"MUST I HATCH THESE TWO ALSO?"



—Schloss in France-Amerique

NEGROES BATTLE WITH WHITE OPPRESSORS IN FRENCH WEST INDIES

The French West Indies, only point in the western hemisphere where the Communist Party is the dominant political organisation, is the scene of a bitter tug-of-war between right and left that may erupt any day into large scale violence.

The struggle between white plantation owners and Government officials on one side and the Communist-Negro Party on the other, is fought mostly on the political level. But increasingly frequent killings punctuate the Parliamentary wrangling, and Communist-directed strikes have staggered the island's sugar economy.

French Government officials contend that Communism is waning in Martinique and Guadeloupe—principle islands in the French Antilles. The few thousand whites, however, are frankly afraid of the effect of Red agitation among the 500,000 negroes.

They have seen one of Martinique's most prominent planters hacked to pieces by a negro lynch mob. They have watched helplesssly while entire sugar crops were ruined by cane cutters' strikes. They know that the pitifully small gendarmerie would be helpless before a co-ordinated negro uprising.

Moreover, they have heard the Communist party pledge that "not even police repression can forestall the just aspirations of the coloured Frenchman"

Communist strength in the West Indies islands which arch from the Florida coast across the Caribbean to South America, is at its post-war peak.

In Martinique, seat of French power in this hemisphere, Communists hold 14 of the 36 seats in the General Council and are now battling an anti-Communist bloc for outright control of that key governing body.

Moscow Orders From Paris

Four of the five Antilles representatives in France's Chamber of Deputies are Communists. In 1945 Municipal elections Communist candidates won more than 90 per cent of all contests in Martinique.

Almost every Communist vote was cast by an indolent, poorly educated negro who descends from slaves and labours on a sugar, banana or pineapple plantation. Communist policy, however, is made by a small group of French-educated party bosses who get their orders direct from Paris.

Chief West Indian representative at the court of European Communism is a Fort de France mulatto lawyer, Aime Cesaire, who is one of the Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies. Local boss is the mayor of Fort de France, 38-year-old Georges Gratiant. Couriers arriving regularly fom France keep this astute politician and intellectual abreast of world Communism's latest policies.

The local Communist organ "Justice" faithfully proclaims the Moscow party line, but Red sternght at the party line, is based on local negro goals as interpreted by Communism—assimilation, nationalization and education. The programme is carried out by classic techniques: Tight control of unions, energetic ward politicking and carefully, staged violence

Communists May Top

As a result, the Communists would probably win a popular majority in an election today. They polled 60 per cent of the West Indies vote in the 1946 Assembly elections. Gratiant claims the majority would rise to 70 per cent in an election tomorrow.

Both independent observers and Gratiant, however, doubt that electoral returns would show any such sweeping Leftist victory. The former believe that arounsed opposition and better economic conditions could cut back Communist strength somewhat. Gratiant charges bluntly that the Government will never permit an honest vote.

"Remember, though "he adds quickly, "we shall never permit a policeman with a rifle to represent 270,000 Martiniquaise."

Pierre Albert Trouille, Prefect and Administrative Chief of Martinique's Government, thinks this sort of talk is pure bluster. A civil servant who follows the policy of France's anti-Communist Government, Trouille rests his faith on the Marshall Plan and a firm hand. But E.C.A. aid is seeping into Martinique slowly, and the Prefect's hand has not been particularly firm.

The murderers of Guy de Fabrique have not been apprehended six weeks after that plantation owner was bludgeoned to death, although it is common knowledge that a local Communist leader incited a mob against de Fabrique only a few hours before he died. Forewarned, the white planter had appealed for protection, and Trouille dispatched three gendarmes, armed with rifles but no ammunition. All three were badly beaten by the lynch mob.

As the precise little Prefect was describing the de Fabrique affair to this correspondent as an isolated incident, another man was dying at the hands of political assassins in a cane field a few miles away.

White Oppressors-

Trouille probably would like to be tougher with the Communists particularly when they incite the French Indian negroes against their white "oppressors". But, if a showdown should come, he has little to back up his confident talk and parliamentary manoeuvering.

Martinique's armed forces consist of 200 gendarmes and about 1,000 army troops. The gendarmes are metropolitan Frenchmen, well-armed and trained but scattered in groups of two or three thoughout the 50-mile length of Martinique. Communications are so bad that an hour-long motor trip is the fastest way to send a message from Fort de France to St. Pierre, 20 miles distant

The army is in worse shape. Since Communist pressure forced the recall of Senegalese troops to Africa two years ago, the Martinique garrison has consisted of local negro conscripts. They march well but don't know much about a rifle and no one believes they would move vigorously against their countrymen.

The situation in nearby Guadeloupe is even grimmer. Only 200 army troops and 100 gendarmes are present to keep order among 300,000 inhabitants of a 500-square-mile island.

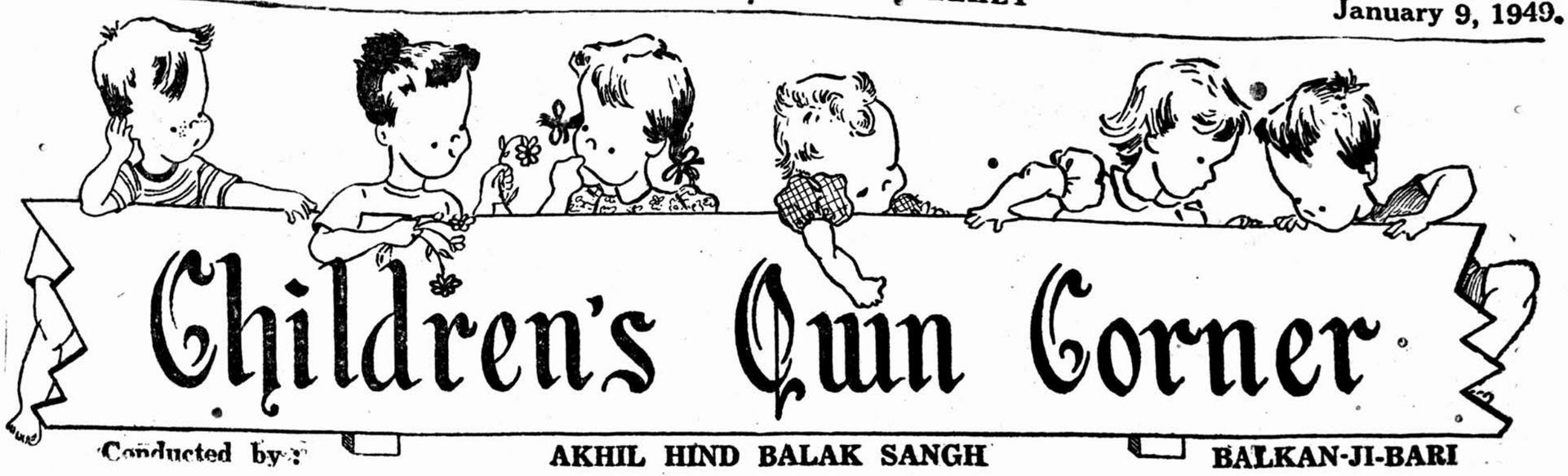
Trouille's best hope for peace is the unaggresive nature of the West Indian negro. The Communist must combat the inertia of centuries; yet they may get some powerful assists.

On the local scene there are signs that white vigilant groups are developing. In the tense atmosphere violence and retaliation for violence could snowball into internecine warfare.

One American resident here sums up the situation thus:

"If the Communists prepare a terror campaign carefully and exploit it professionally they have a 50-50 chance of destroying the old planter class in the French West Indies.

"Permanent Communist success is possible only with French Government support. But their destructive potential could be matched only by another eruption of Mt Pelee.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

We had a very pleasant journey on our way from Bombay to Delhi. The B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities had kindly made reservation arrangements for our party, and therefore, there was practically no traveling difficulty that we had to experience.

On arriving at Delhi—it was Sunday—we visited the Kashmir Gate Balkan-ji-Bari. The centre was already humming with activities of different kinds. It was joy to see smiling little children there. And they felt concerned, too about the success of our conference.

The Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Convention was held on Monday. How enthusiastic every sister and brother looked! Shri R. Raman their President, addressed the Convention, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj also gave a talk, emphasising on certain qualities of the Bari workers.

OURS IS A HUMAN MOVEMENT

There was the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the Gandhi Ground, on Wednesday and it was performed by our President Shri B. G. Kher. Speaking on the occasion, he said: "If a nation cannot protect its children, it has no right to exist". Just as a peasant took care of the seed, he added, so should a nation take care of its children.

The Balkan-ji-Bari, which was founded twenty-two years ago, Shri Kher observed, had been doing useful work. The organisation had so far been working in cities, and he hoped that it would expand its activities to the villages as well. In order that children might have opportunities for a healthy growth, he pointed out, they should have their own clubs, libraries, reading rooms and play-grounds.

Explaining what the Bari stood for, Shri Kher said that it existed for creating a world of children. It was neither a sectional movement nor a party organisation nor a political unit. It was a human movement which aimed at creating citizens of the world. Concluding, he hoped that the Organisation would serve not only the children of India but of the whole world.

THE WEALTH OF THE NATION

Following the Flag Hoisting Ceremony, the local children gave a welcome to about one hundred delegates of the conference who had come from Bombay (the biggest party had arrived that very morning), Gujerat, U. P., C. P., Bihar and other Provinces. Sister Radhey Rani spoke on behalf of all her Delhi sisters and brothers, and brother Shewak Bhai thanked the Bari children on behalf of the delegates.

Then a procession of children was arranged—and a nuge procession it was! Children arried posters and cried slogans of different kinds, and went through Chandni Chowk, Nai Sarak, Chawri Bazar, Juma Masjid and Urdu Bazar, and terminated at Darya Ganj. Delhi was thrilled by this procession, and I believe, almost everyone in the city now has come to know fully well about the Balkan-ji-Bari and its work.

The Bal Exhibition was arranged in the Jain Higher Secondary School, and it was declared open the same afternoon by Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Minister of State, a Member of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Board of Directors. Shri Saksena expressed his appreciation of the exhibits on show, prepared by children under eighteen years of age, and said that given proper encouragement and right sort of training children could be depended upon to show their talent.

Our educational system so far, Shri Saksena added, merely aimed at getting the students pass examinations, while it should be their endeavour to give a fillip to the unfolding of the hidden capabilities of a child. Balkan-ji-Bari was the first organisation in the country to look to this aspect of the question. Quoting the proverb, "Take care of pence and pounds will take care of themselves" he remarked that if the people wanted to brighten the future of their country, they must take care of this wealth of the nation—the children.

FUNCTIONS AT DELHI

After that a business meeting of the Governing Council was held at the Ramjas College, under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher. And while I am writing this (on Tuesday afternoon), the delegates have gone sightseeing round Delhi. In the evening will be held the Annual General Meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference which will be inaugurated by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President. At night there will be a camp-fire. On Friday morning the delegates will visit the Constituent Assembly. In the afternoon has been fixed the Child Welfare Conference, to be presided over by Shrimati Hansa Mehta. There will be a variety show of music and dances in the evening, under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

A Bal Mela has been fixed to be held on Saturday morning, and it is to be opened by H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari. The same evening there will be another variety show of farces and dramas, and it will be presided over by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Our party is expected to leave for Bombay on that night. I shall write about all these functions, in detail, in the next week's "Corner".

MY OWN IMPRESSIONS

Delhi is a very big city, like Bombay, and the transportation arrangements are not quite good. One has, therefore, to lose a lot of time, going from one place to another, unless he has a motor car at his disposal. The tongas, although quite useful, are not up to the mark, and drivers seem to be beating the horses rather too much—on one occassion, the horse actually slipped and fell on ground. Buses are there, and tram cars too, but they are of no practical use as such!

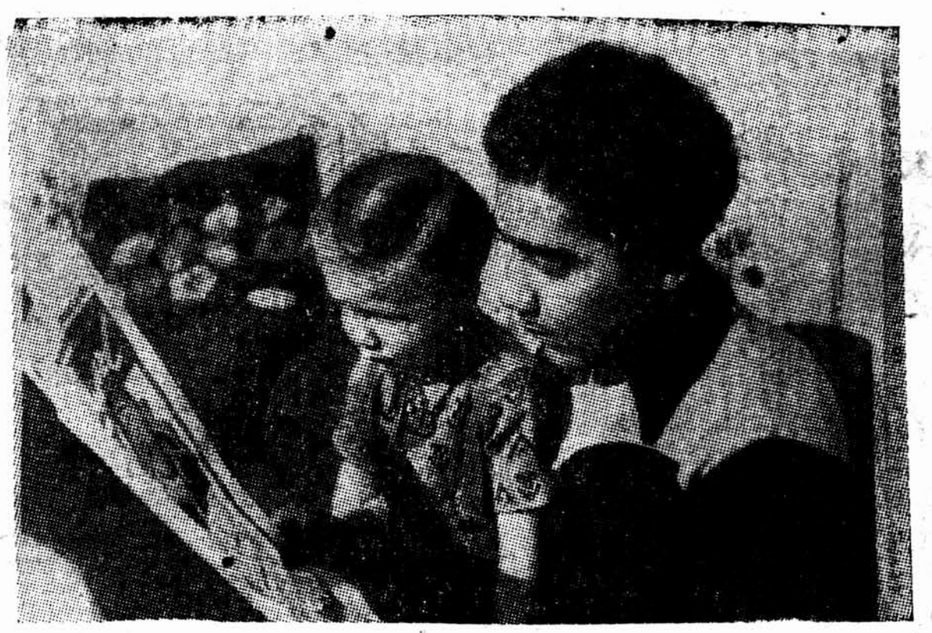
The friends here are good and kind. They have done their best to serve their brothers and sisters who have come from all parts of India. The little boys and girls are lovely and energetic. Even they have been trying to be useful to us. I do not know in what terms to thank them all! Soon now we shall be returning to our different places—I hope, with fresh and greater vigour and enthusiasm to carry on our work for the children's cause.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 31, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Jai Hind!

All Good Wishes from your Loving Dada

"Gulistan" Khar-Bombay 31

HEIR-APPARENT TO THE UNKNOWN THRONE



Arthur Sewonu with his eldest son, seen at their home in Wisstalen. Sewonu is the son of a negro soldier and a woman from Galsenkirchen. He married a German girl and has never been to Toga. According to the right ofsuccession, he would be the heir apparent to the throne of Toga as the present chieftain is the brother of his father.

WILL FRANCE QUIT MOROCCO?

(Continued from page 21)

France the right to stand by the Moroccans' side in the period of transition. Another group is willing to conclude an alliance with France on a footing of equality. An extremist group wants to combine religion with nationalism, advocating the union of all Mohammadens in a world empire. A small Communist party, set up originally by French extremists under Ali Yatta, has moved precipitately toward nationalism, in league with the Proletarian party of Messali Hadj, a politician of rabidly anti-French views.

What about the tattered city-dwelling Arab, the perennially poor "man of the souk" (the market place), and what about the shaggy Berber mountaineer? These millions are ignorant and apathetic, too much engrossed in the Herculean task of keeping body and soul together to take much interest in the problem of Moroccan independence. But they must be reckoned with just the same. Recent outbreaks have shown that the wretched beggars will fight to the death if a cause is represented to them as offering loot and bread.

WILL FRANCE QUIT?

The French are proud of their achievement in Morocco, which they took over shortly before World War I. They have built roads, railways, ports, beautiful towns, and raised the standards far above previous levels. Most of this work was accomplished by Marshal Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey, the great Moroccan empire builder, described as the last potentate of the West, who ruled the land until the mid-20's. Since his death, however, French rule has suffered from old age.

After the Tangier episode last year, a modern empire builder of the Lyautey school, General Pierre-Alphonse Juin, took over as resident general. Since then new blood has begun to flow in Morocco's veins.

A complete overhauling job has been ordered to extend to all walks of life. Most of these improvements are still in progress so that one cannot tell yet how they will turn out. Morocco is a peasant land, and land improvements take precedence. The farmers use Stone Age tools, and they need capital. Much of the land could be improved with irrigation. Plans are afoot to add one-fifth to the existing tillage area, thereby making the land less dependent upon food imports.

Tremendous wealth is hidden in the arid soil of mountainous and arid Morocco and it will take much capital to bring it to light. Plans have been drawn up to introduce various industries, especially of the food processing type, in order to increase general standards. A peasant land subject to disastrous droughts, such as Morocco, can have no decent living standards without industries.

TINKERING WITH REFORMS

The government is in the process of transformation. For the first time in the history of the country, native assistant have been added to the French government offices. The council of government, an advisory body, is being overhauled, so as to embrace both Europeans and Africans, who operated separately in the past. Elected local government assemblies, more positions for the natives, trade-union rights, greater administrative decentralization are some of the problems of the French administrators.

Education, is of course, pivotal and there the French record is not too good. The important Koranic Kairoween university in Fez received little help. There is not one full-fledged secular university in the protectorate, and the number of secondary schools is appallingly inadequate. Only a small fraction of the population can read and write. The French are trying to make up for lost time and have introduced the system of travelling schools, conducted by ardent volunteers inspired by a missionary zeal.

The Moroccan critics scorn these belated efforts of the French to make up lost time. "Too little and too late" is their condemnatory comment.

Prime importance is attached to the attitude of the Anglo-U.S. bloc toward the pressure-cooking methods of the Moroccans. They are the only ones who can tamper with the temperature of the instrument. If they see fit to interyene, it may not yet be too late for "la grande nation" and Morocco to find a common ground.

(Copyright).

Sister Radhey Rani spoke on behalf of all her Delhi sisters and brothers, and brother Shewak Bhai

sociate. Hassan el Ouezzani, favoured slower motion. It was the French who took action, banishing the two leaders to distant regions of the colonial realm.

After the Allied landing in Morocco, Allal al Fassi was permitted to return home in the belief he would want to atone for his past. He became the king-maker of the Independence party, which put Ahmed Belafrej, unsmudged by collaboration, as its "strawman."

"Morocco for the Moroccans" was the battle-cry of this movement. The leaders looked at the eastern Mediterranean region and there saw half a dozen Arab countries headed by Egypt, enjoying independence. They compared Morocco—with its higher standards and more advanced ways—with those countries and asked the question: "What have they have we have not?'

In 1944 a bloody revolt broke out in Morocco. The revolutionary leaders were transferred to jail. There they appeared to be far more dangerous than at large, and were released under police surveillance. Allal al Fassi had developed a technique to elude police vigilance and early last summer he turned up in Cairo, just in time to meet the boat on which Abd-el-Krim was headed for his de luxe exile. It was he who induced the ex-warrior to resume the fight for Arab unity. He stands by his side, directing the old man's shafts. At home he depends upon the cunning work of Belafrej, his captain.

The programme of the Arab independence movement today is intransigent. France must get out, and Morocco must become independent. The more moderate wing is ready to grant

Talking of Books—

The Making Of American Literature

BY HENRY SEIDEL CANBY

THE literary history of the United States began when the first settler from abroad of sensitive mind paused in his adventure long enough to feel that he was under a different sky, breathing new air, and that a New World was all before him with only his strength and Providence for guides. With him began a new emphasis upon an old theme in literature the theme of cutting loose for civilized man. It has provided, ever since those first days, a strong current in American native literature, whose other wlow has come from a hostalgia for the rich culture of Europe which was left behind.

Transported Literature

It is not surprising that writers in the first three centuries of New World history were more often purveyors of this nostalgia than recorders of the new warmth of the American imagination kindling in novel scenes. They believed that their mission was to be importers and middlemen for America of this European culture. The first historians of American literature wrote of it as if they were describing English flowers and trees transplanted into a new environment. It is, of course, quite possible, and indeed necessary, to write of American literature in terms of its European, and especially its British, sources. It was the approach of teachers, critics, and historians in general until the 1920's From the academic point of view, American literature was simply a hoped-for extension of the great literature of the English-speaking peoples. A history of American literature exclusively in terms of democracy or the frontier is as false as is a history of American writing as a colonial extention. There is an inevitable blending of elements in American culture whether it be in a newspaper editorial or in a poem of Whitman's.

Obviously, American literature is a TRANSPORTED European culture, bringing with it the richness of its sources in the classic world, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance. Its roots reach down into British literature which itself has absorbed so long and so much. Yet American literature is a TRANSFORMED literary culture. It has been written in a new continent, and under conditions definitely and impressively different in the vast majority of instances from the circumstances of Great Britain, or of Europe in general. Slowly, yet inevitably it has found its own accent, as has American speech. The divergence has been much greater than between American and British habits in the use of the English language, because literature is speech made expressive of values. The values, the expectations the experience of life in America have been different from the beginning.

Nature And Man

Whether we call it progress or development, increasing power and vitality are extraordinary characteristic of the American nineteenth century. Never in history has nature been so rapidly and so extensively altered by the efforts of man in so brief a time. Never has conquest resulted in a more vigorous development of initiative, individualism, self-reliance, and demands for freedom. Never have the defects which frustration, decadence, sterility, and dull standarlization. All this is in American literature, and the causes of both the successes and the failures are implicit and often explicit, in early American books. James Fenimore Cooper, for Americans, is more significant than Sir Walter Scott, although it is only rarely that he equals him as a novelist. Herman Melville and Walt Whitman mean more to the American and are more revealing than the English Thackeray and Wordsworth, although the English writers may have more often mastered their themes.

The mobility of the Americans throughout their history has been another transforming factor in their life and therefore in their literature, and moved across a continent, and concontinues to move, from habit as much as organization largely Anglo Saxon, they have assimilated millions whose cultural background was not English at all.

Tradition in America is not the same as tradition in Europe. The national tradition of the United States has been acquired by study and by imitation of often as by chidhood in the relation of what is called the American way of life, which really means the American way of thinking and feeling, to the national unity is extremly important. It is the national unity which does not, and cannot, depend upon race or upon inherited tendencies. Thus very naturally American literature, which is a record of experience, has been deeply, often subconciously, aware of its responsibility in the making of a nation from a complex of races in voluntary union. It has been an inquiring, an exporatory literature from the beginning—asking questions of the New World, challenging the effects of sudden release and expansion upon the the spiritual nature, delighting in adventure, whether along the Indian borders or on the Mississippi, or in the trek across the continent.

The reader who is neither a critic nor a specialist in scholarship is probably more interested in the literature itself than in the vast historical changes which it reflects. Fortunately for him, American literatures is old as well as new and not merely in a state of becoming. The history of the United States is already long enough to have had it periods of maturing when the imagination has come to fruit. There is no need for him to be confused and bored by writing in which imagination is only half-formed and half-worded. There is a sufficiency of great writers representative of whatever in American history could at that time and by them be put into the forms of art.

No Sharp Boudaries

The objective of a history of American literature must be to record and explain the great men and women who have made this culture speak to the imagination. Literature can be used, and has been magnificently used by Americans, in the service of history, of science, of religion, or of political propaganda. It has no sharp boundaries, and passes through broad margins from art into instruction or argument. The writing or speech of the American cluture which has been so closely bound to the needs of a rapidly growing, democratic nation, moves quickly into the utilitarian. where it informs without lifting the imagination, or records without attempting to reach the emotions. A history must focus within the margins of art, but the historian must cross them to follow the writers into the actualities of American life.

Inside these margins are so many notable writers that the emphasis must inevitably fall upon men rather than upon movements and institutions, although these must be neblected. There is available for discussion the enlightened common sense of Benjamin Franklin, the first to make a modernizing Europe feel that there was still more modern America. There are the astonishing intellects of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, arguing great causes in letters and documents which became the political classics of their times. We have the commnicable fire of Thomas Paine, the most effective propagandist of modern times. In the youth of the nation, the art of style was mastered by Washington Irving, suave in a tumultuous commonwealth. In the same decades, the equally great art of storytelling was enriched by James Fenimore Cooper, who added to the sages of the world the heroic myth of Red Indian and pioneer. All Europe read him for half a century. There is the somber beauty of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the moral romancer of Puritanism; the fierce humour of Henry Thoreau's individualism; the shrewd saintliness of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who spiritualized expansion; the soul plunging adventures of Herman Melville's imagination; the prophetic Walt Whitman, seeking and finding new rhythms in which to sing democracy and the future of the common man. There are historians who were also men of letters, and statesmen like Abraham Lincoln who could say the word which makes aspiration articulate. There was Henry James, looking both ways across the sea from an Atlantis of his own creating; and Emily Dickinson, who saw eternity through the windows of Amherst; and Mark Twain tasting the bitterness of unchartered freedom while he told tall tales of an expanding America. There was Henry Adams, one of the great mind-searchers of our age.

Change The Cultural Wave

It may enlighten the reader if he will think of the history of American literature as the record and analysis of a series of cultural waves beating in from across the Atlantic to the shore in a continuous series, and changing their form and nature and sometimes their direction as they sweep over the New World. The first waves that came with the explorers and the settlers of the seventeenth century retained their European characteristics with only slight modifications from circumstance. When the wilderness became new towns and organized communities, and immigration swelled into the floods of the eighteenth century the waves became more numerous and more complex. For nearly two centuries they were dammed by the long walls of the Appalachian mountains, yet their contour and content were subject to changes only less extensive than the novelties in the actual experience of millions of settlers now committeed to a life in which opportunity, hardship, and danger were in equal proportions.

After the Revolutionary War, and the establishing of independence, itself a modifying influence of tremendous force, the wall of the mountains was breached in a dozen places, and waves from the seaboard pool, and new waves from across the sea, swept into the Mississippi Valley and on toward the Western mountains and the Pacific. Here, in this vast frontier, the Colonial culture of the East and, later, the powerful literatures of what was now an old New England and a mature East and South, were fertilized by pioneer experience, dynamized and transformed by the needs and new imagination of a people no longer European. Sectional literature became national literature. And while new ideas abroad were continually absorbed, currents typically American in their influences began to roll back toward Europe and the rest of the world, a process of reversal that had begun with Cooper and Emerson in the early nineteenth century. By the Twentieth century and especially after its first World War, the United States was no longer a New World. Culture was now not immigrant except on a basis of equal exchange.

Thus American literature differs from all the modern literature of Europe in that it is consistently dual in the sources of its inspiration and its themes. It has a quality which will presumably be characteristic of the literature of the future in a world more mobile and yet more integrated than our own.

NOTE:— The above article appeared in "The Saturday Review Of Literature", a weekly magazine published in the United States, containing reviews of recently published books, as well as articles on literary topics. The writer, a well known author and literary critic, is Chairman of the Board of Editors of this magazine.

ADI K. SETT

THE LIGHT ABOVE THE CLOUDS

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ART NOTES

(Continued from page 25)

nual prizes which will be known as "Tansen-Vishnu Digambar" scholarships. Tansen stands supreme as a poet, composer and musician and a pioneer of the style of singing which is struggling for survival in spite of teh music conferences. He is above comparison with any executant of the modern age and should be honoured alone and not in partnership. The association of his name with the head of any such of executantes of modern times is no honour to him. Will the scholarships, which will be partly in Tansen's name, be utilised for encouraging the alap, Dhurapad and Dhamar modes of singing for which he is celebrated?

WINNING CONTRACT

By HOWARD SCHENKEN and RICHARD L. FREY

It is very difficult for a player in West's position to tell what to do when the opponents bid a suit which he knows they probably have no intention of playing. In this case, his double helped the anniversary; but it might have been otherwise.

North's pass to the double of three clubs gave South valuable information. He knew that North did not prefer diamonds to clubs, that North's club strength was not enough to redouble, and that his hearts were not strong enough to rebid freely. South assumed, therefore, that with a club opening a slam was unlikely, for it would require the great good fortune of finding North with the diamond ace and the heart queen. South was tempted to show his fine heart support by jumping to four hearts, but he thought it likely that a bid of five diamonds would be best calculated to urge North to a slam if he had the right cards, and that four hearts possibly might be dangerous.

How right he was! A hearts, East would open his singleton club, and North would have his hands full. If he didn't take South's ace, West would win and return his singleton diamond. The diamond ace and a diamond ruff would leave a sure trump loser. If South's club ace were taken, and declarer tried to establish diamonds, the same thing would happen: while if South's ace-king of trumps were cashed before the diamonds were led, East would wait for the second diamond trick, lead his high trump, and leave North with a couple of losing spades and clubs.

At five diamonds, however, South had no trouble. West opened a spade, won by North's ace. South discarding a heart. Diamonds were led and, when East took the ace and returned his lone club, South went right up with the ace, drew trumps and led a club towards dummy's queen. He lost only a diamond and a club trick.

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A J 5
♡ J 8 7 3 2
◇ 10 6
♣ Q 5 4

WEST
♠ K 10 9 6
♡ 5 4
◇ 8
♣ K J 7 6 3

EAST
♠ Q 8 7 4 3 2
♡ Q 10 9
◇ A 9 5
♣ 9 2

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A K 6
◇ K Q J 7 4 3 2
♣ A 10 8

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
3♣	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
?			

Let us talk it over—

HOW would you like to have a nurse for a sister-in-law? "what an odd thing to ask", you will say. But then, don't you see a whole mountain of prejudice hidden behind the query? At least, that was how it struck me when put to me by a close friend of mine.

It happend this way. Some time back I had an inkling of the said friend's disapproval of a match made by her brother. Being interested in the family's happiness I asked my friend why she disliked her brother's choice of a girl even before setting eyes on her. Without trying to beat about the bush she straightway asked me how I would like to have nurse as my brother's wife? I replied with equal confidence saying that it wouldn't make any difference if that should be my brother's own choice.

My friend gave me a sarcastic glance and seemed to tell me not to speak like an innocent abroad! Don't you know the sort of girls who go in for the profession? she began arguing "In the first place, parents who cannot afford to educate their daughters alone encourage the girls to take up the line. And naturally so, for, the training needs no expenditure on their part. As a matter of fact the girl starts to earn while she learns. Besides, I am afraid no promising girl would care to take up a profession which means a regular grind. And after all, a nurse, what could be her expectations in life?

* * *

Any attempt to squash the arguments by dubbing the lady as old-fashioned and fossilized would not only be rank hyprocrisy but a blind folly. For, facts as they exist to-day cannot be denied howsoever we might like to remedy them. Look at the aggregate number of ruined nurses in this thickly populated land of ours. They make miserable 7,500. Out of these from seventy-five per cent to eighty per cent are Anglo-Indians and Christians. The contribution to this noblest of profession by women of the majority community is very poor. To find an explanation for this we shall have to go back to the early years of the century.

It was just then that the idea of educating women was taking root in a ground clogged up with social prejudi- and out-dated customs. The practice of SATI had become a thing of the past and widow re-marriage had become a controversial problem. Only a few could accept the widow's right to re-marry but comparatively many were in favour of educating her in order to make her independent. In those days the only lines open to women were teaching and nursing. The latter was an economical proposition as the qualifications required were not high, the training paved up its own way and employment at the end was certain

Another advantage was that the young widow's morals were safe under the vigilant eye of the matron. But working conditions were most appalling: There's not much improvment even now! The long hours of work, plus night duty made it a strenuous job Nor was the remuneration satisfactory. Naturally women belonging to the better class could never think of nursing as a career. The profession was looked upon as the last resort for the helpless!

* * *

These have been social prejudices and they were doubly entrenched by religious beliefs and orthodoxy. The mere idea of giving a bed-pan to the patient outraged the sancity of caste! Frequent contacts with men (patients and doctors) were considered harmful to a woman. Over and above these handicaps our women suffered from inferiority complex as against their Anglo-Indian, Christian and Parsee sisters-in-profession. The latter had no such inhibitions and so they could move about with confidence and bring to bear a degree of efficiency upon their work. And to be honest, the educated public also suffered from a sort of inferiority complex and there has always been a tendency to give preference to the chic and smart-looking lady in the white shirt and hood!

All this will have to change in the post-freedom era in which we are learning the dignity of labour. Our medical and health requirements need about half a million more nurses and mid-wives. From where are these to come if the educated girls should keep aloof from a profession serving in which means doing a national service? The men in authority would do well to realise that the prestige of the nursing profession cannot be propped up merely by appealing to the patriotism of Indian women. Vigorous and honest efforts will have to be made to improve the conditions of work, pay scales and the treatment meted out to the probationers.

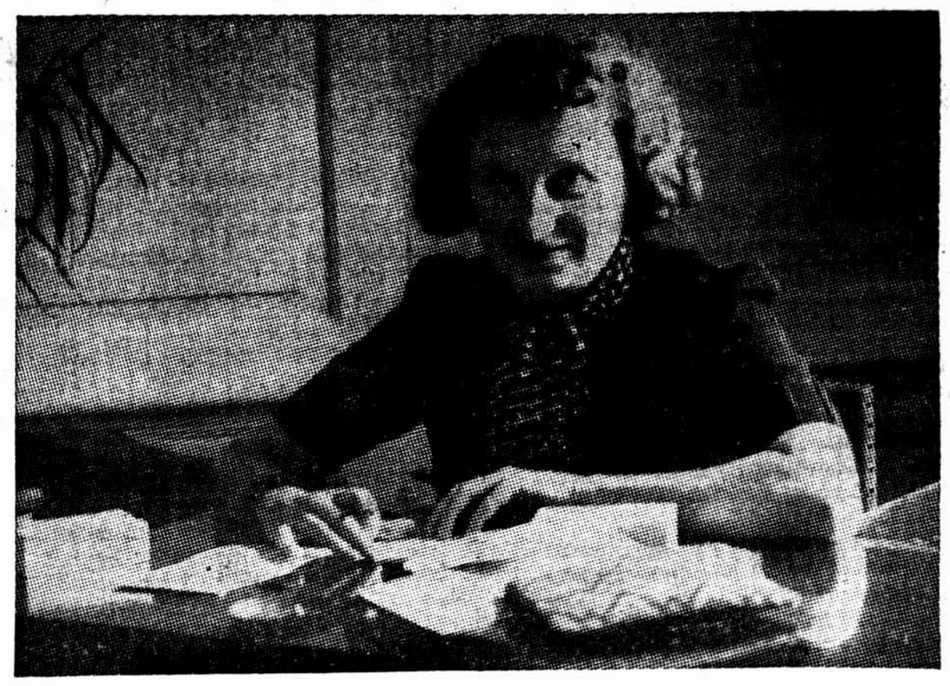
—*Leela*

China's Woman Of Destiny

(By A. L. Kidson)

All eyes are now fixed on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, China's "strong man", who, with some five million Nationalist soldiers, stands in the path of the southward-thrusting Communists. At his side stands the beautiful Mei-ling, his "Westernised" wife, who has moved in the spotlight of public attention more, perhaps, than any other woman now living.

Born in Shanghai 48 years ago, Mei-ling is one of three famous sisters, all of whom married world-famous men. All were beautiful, with the dark eyes, glossy hair, and smooth, oval "melon-seed" faces so much admired by the Chinese. Fortune-tellers have ascribed to them the quality of *"peng fu yuin"*–("husband-helpers', pearls among womenhigh praise indeed, in any language.



Mrs. Monica Felton, the first woman to be made chairman of a New Town Development Corporation. She will work with Mr. Berthold Lubet-Vin, the Russian born London architect now designing Peterlee, the £14,000,000 venture to house 30,000 people near Easington Co. Durham.

EDUCATED IN U.S.A.

Their father, Charles Soong, had spent fifteen years—from the age of nine to 24—in America, which he regarded as "home." He was much impressed by "Western" ideas, and devoted his life to introducing them to China, first as a Methodist pastor, and later as a co-worker with Dr. SunYat-sen, the great revolutionary. When, in 1912, SunYat-sen succeeded in overthrowing the Emperors, and became the first President of the Chinese Republic, women there were emancipated, and China began under the impact of modern ideas, to 'wake up".

For the Soong sisters this emancipation meant much more than the unbinding of the feet, and the abolition of slavery and concubinage. It meant that for the first time in history Chinese women were permitted to take part in public affairs. It meant too that their father's dream of sending them "home" to America to be educated, would actually come true. And so, in their turn, E-ling ("Friendly Life"), Chiang-ling ("Glorious Life"), and Mei-ling ("Beautiful Life") were sent to the Wesleyan College for Women at Macon, in Georgia the first of China's daughters to go abroad for this purpose.

They all returned eventually to their native land, E-ling to marry the wealthy and aristocratic Dr Kung, 75th descendant of Confucius, and the "brains" of the Nationalist movement; Ching-ling, to the consternation of her parents, married the great Sun-Yat-sen himself, though he was the same age as her father, and already had another wife still living; while Mei-ling's heart was besieged for ten years by the gallant Generalissimo. She eventually overcame her mother's objections (Chiang was then not a Christian, and, as a professional soldier, stood low in the social scale) when Sun Yat-sen died, and the Generalissimo became the ruler of Nationalist China.

"LITTLE LANTERN"

Though slender and graceful to-day, and—as her photographs show—still quite beautiful, Mei-ling was very fat as a small child, and was nick-named the "Little Lantern". At the age of five she was sent to the McTyeire boarding school in Shanghai with her elder sisters, but suffered from nightmares and sleeplessness and so was sent home. In the vacations, all three were tutored at home by an Englishwoman, who taught them English and Latin. In the afternoons they studied the Classics under an irascible old Chinese who had been their father's tutor. When the eldest girl, E-ling, turned 15, she was sent to the Wesleyan College in America, to be joined there soon afterwards by the two younger girls.

Mei-ling was too young to enrol as a normal student, so special arrangements were made for her. She already spoke English perfectly and fluently, and at the age of ten had read every word of Dickens, though she is not prepared to say how much of it she really understood! A few years later she entered Wellesley College, where she became a brilliant student of English Literature and Philosophy. At College she wore the customary stout shoes and skirts, but usually introduced some bright Oriental touch to her blouse or jacket. Back in China she adopted native dress, but always with touches of "foreignism". In cold weather, for example, she wears hats; her jackets and jerseys are shaped at the waist, though the Chinese custom is to wear a straight, cardigan-style over-garment. To-day many Chinese women ride in breeches and jodhpurs—a fashion pioneered by Mei-ling.

WELFARE WORKER

But always her energies were directed towards the welfare of her people. She joined the Y.W.C.A. and helped with the social work. She became a member of the National Film Censorship Committee, and was invited by the Shanghai Municipal Council to join the Child Labour Commission. In doing this she established another precedent, since no Chinese woman had ever before been offered such an appointment. She took a great interest in the plans of her brother-in-law, Dr. Kung, for educating the masses, drafting with him a scheme for the training of teachers, visiting their classes, and giving lectures and addresses. She made a thorough study of the Chinese language, the Chinese people and Chinese problems. Thus she has been able to identify herself with all phases of Chiang Kai-shek's work for the regeneration of his country, and in the 23-year-old combat against Communism.

Hounds Pasture

(Continued From Page 2)

a man. Thorrold, to tek ye're place in t' Priory; but Aa's noan thee enemy for a' that! Thou's sinned, no man more—but Aa's noan ye're judge; thy day will come i' season an' with it thou shalt pay thy reckoning." He was abrupt with a strange cool force of dignity. "But, while yet breath bides i' thy body thou's a Thorrold—as such Aa axes yet' forgie me an'—an' t' remember an Igod's allus at t' call on a Thorrold. Aa'm sorry m' tongue runned awa' wi me—Aa'm humbled, Thorrold. Forgive me!"

And in such words did Benjamin Igod tell the age old story of the fealty of his line: he paid tribute to those long dead and lowly forebears of his who had crashed against the spikes of Bannockburn and had fallen on the dirks of Flodden: had drowned at Sluys and had burned at York; had been shot on Marston moor and had died at Malplaquet—with a Thorrold ever at their head.

Thorrold realised it: he tried to smile His anger had left him now and weariness alone was with him

"Aye, Igod; I—I forgive you". He braced his shoulders and his eyes grew brighter. "You are a brave man, Igod. I know I'm what I am—but, you are a man. Igod—a man!"

Igod drew near the chair.

"Tha' can trust me so long as life lasts maister, an' thou'll ne'er more hear fro me t' word Aa've just spoken. S'all Aa help ye fight agin this—this feller?"

"Can you?

"No one better, maister—didn't Aa axe ye afore if so be ye wouldna come to an understanding wi' me?"

"You—mean that you have a way of circumventing Leathley that I—I have not? Is that it?"

Igod nodded

"Aa'll show ye how t' beat him," he promised quietly.

"You will? you'll show me how to beat Richard Leathley?" Thorrold staggered upright and gripped the chair. His brain was afire with some wild exultation. "You Igod, can do that—?"

Again Benjamin Igod nodded, and and this time he smiled.

"Aa'll show you how t' smash yon feller into t' dust afore we're done, Thorrold, if ye'll bide by what Aa say—and exe to be done Aa'll show ye how t' beat Richard Leathley to his knees—aye—to his doom if ye'll follow me!"

A sound was behind them.

"Rather a big statement to make. Ben Igod." a cool voice drawled. "I shall indeed be honoured to find such an adversary in these benighted days!"

Both men swivelled around.

"Richard Leathley!" each gasped in recognition.

There in the closed study—by what means he had entered neithes knew—was the deadly foe of Thorrold—and them all!

(To be continued)

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Propaganda Falls Through—Baseless Charges against The School—Exposure Of This Aims Of Hostile Elements—Relics Of India's Heritage—The Term "National" In Art—Musicians Speak At Calcutta.

Bullying, lying and calumny were brought into prominence by Nazis as methods of their propaganda. They are to be eschewed in every honest and dignified movement; but recently they were freely resorted to in the slanderous propaganda launched by interested parties against the Sir J. J School of Art and its first Indian Directors. Though probably designed by the brains behind it and their agents as a perfect and well-timed coup de main, the propaganda came a cropper.

Campaign Of Vilification

Nothing else but a propaganda like this could have been a common modus operandi of a few hostile clements inspite of the divergent aims and interests. Though given the colour of a controvery on art, it turned out to be a campaign of vilification. The reviews and writings which sprang up in an epidemic. form, have not shown the least semblance to controversial art criticism. A few "nobodies", who happen to be their authors, could not realise their dream to emerge as "somebodies" in the world of art.

The immediate objective of the hostile elements was to calumniate the first Indian Director of the school and to discredit him in the eyes of the Government and public; but it was foiled. The rebuff came promptly in a statement published over the signatures of leading artists of Bombay and in the note issued by a well-known art institution—the Art Society of India.

A few pedantic writings were presented in the disguise of criticism on the exhibition of students' works, but they led to the disclosure of the real designs on the part of their authors. If read between lines, one could easily perceive an ill-concealed suggestion that the Director has not come up to the mark. The artists' statement has nailed to the counter all the charges levelled against him and the administration of the school. Mr. V. S. Adarkar has proved to be a competent Director and teacher. Let the hostile elements note that the Sir J. J. School of Art is no longer in need of guidance from European "modernists" or artists quarters outside Western India.

Baseless Charges

To repeat some baseless grouses and false accusations is the familiar tactics of the authors of a concocted propaganda; and the anti-Bombay school propaganda has followed this 'mamooli' tactics. The point insinuated in a few writings that the exhibits shown in the exhibition of students' works were executed over a number of years ago is a pure fabrication. It is emphasised in order to create a wrong impression that the school has done nothing during the new Director's tenure of office. As a matter of fact, the works displayed in the exhibition were fresh, they were executed by students within a period of about two years—after he took over the charge of his post.

The allegation that the exhibition revealed the lack of direction and guidance and weakness of drawing in all its sections is a gross and deliberate misrepresentation. The Director has reorganised the system of teaching and himself attends all the sections for the purposes of imparting instruction. Being himself an accredited expert in drawing and design, he has laid much greater emphasis on both. The exhibition furnished an unmistakeable evidence of marked improvement in the standards of drawing and designs which are fundamentals of every branch of art.

Here is the impartial opinion expressed by leading artists in their statement. "The several new reforms introduced by the new Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art had created a very striking effect on the show in general and drawing in particular". As regards the direction and guidance they make an important observation that students "are being guided in best manner so that drawing, colour and design are being mastered by all the students whose works have been shown in the present exhibition". No persons should be considered to be more competent to speak on art than the artists themselves—the persons who are actually in the profession; and the verdict of the artists and not of scandal—mongers or 'nobodies' in art should be taken as authoritative and final.

Challenge To Their Honesty

In the midst of their rejoicings, the propaganddists were unexpectedly shaken by the attitude of a large section of the press and by the strong resentment expressed by leading artists. The Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition also led indirectly to the exposure of the misrepresentations about the school indulged in by them. The past and present students of the school formed as usual, a large number of participants in this exhibition. Out of 41 awards—medals and cash prizes—reserved for fine arts, about twenty-eight, including the gold medal, were carried by them, to the credit of the school; and yet the hostile element, which was vociferous in denouncing the school exhibition, was equally eloquent in extolling the Society's exhibition, although the latter showed the works of not a few of the students of the same school. Such diametrically opposite writings from the same pens!

Since the school has attached, under the Indian regime, greater importance to the Indian tradition,—the propagandists have placed on their list another baseless charge that it has neglected the national tradition. One of them could not find any improvement, following the change of directorship, in the work of the orient design section of the exhibition of students' works. Another made an astounding discovery that the Indian section completely lacked in originality and vision and that the majority of paintings were monotonous and stereotyped; but he noticed a good deal of healthy experiment and considerable officiency in the works of not a few of the same students displayed in the Bombay Art Society's exhibition. The Indian section was and must be the largest in the school exhibition. It was by itself a reply to the disparaging remarks made by the hostile critics of the school.

THE REAL OBJECTIVE

Though the propaganda has fizzled out, it appears, in its final phase, to have settled down to its real objective—the separation of commercial art from the school. Those who flared up at the 'tiny' space allotted to commercial art in the school exhibition, have some how or other remained unsuffled at the complete absence of comercial art in the Bombay Art Society's exhibition. None of them is known to have approached the society with the claim of commercial art to an entire gallery. One wonders why commercial artists did not spare exhibits for the society's show.

The propaganda has ended in the exposure of the aims and interests of there by whom it was engineered. It will not be surprising of a question is again tabled by somebody in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The different sections of the School of Art, including commercial art, have remained under one roof under the European management and they must remain together under the Indian head. No section can be detached from others and can claim an independent status on any grounds. The Government of Bombay has already declared its policy with respect to commercial art and it should stick to the same. The hostile element ought to have known by this time that the artists of Bombay will not tolerate any insult to themselves or their school of art.

RELICS OF HERITAGE

At its Silver Jubilee session held at Delhi last month, the Indian Historical Records Commission has passed some important resolutions. In one of them the commision ask the Government of India to approach the British Government in the return, to India of all the ancient books and documents relating to Indian history which are at present in Britain. In another resolution it likewise requests the Government to procure, from the Governments of Holland, France and Portugal, copies of their records relating to India. During the period of her political subjugation India has lot much of her cultural treasure, but now she must get back whatever is available of the same.

'Return to India whatever, belongs to her' should be the watch-word of the National Government. In this connection it is gratifying to learn that the Government proposes to set up, in near future, two commissions to collect and conserve the relics of the country's rich heritage of art and culture from all the available sources. The First Commission will visit Foreign countries for preparing a list of the valuable relics. If it will fail to secure the originals, it will collect replicas and place them in the Central National Museum which the Government proposes to establish.

The second Commission will collect the relics like historical records, firmans, manscripts and other valuable material from towns and villages in India in which they are scattered up. The current edition of Indian history has been compiled more or less on a political basis—and without its cultural background. Monuments and exhibites in museums are made to wear labels of the periods to which they belong, but hardly any reference is made to what they stand for in the pages of history of the relevant periods. The relics, which are to be collected will form a useful material for the reconstruction of history. They should, moreover, be classified according to subjects and brought within the purview of the revival of art, music, dance etc. They should not be treated merely as aids to the recompilation of history.

WHAT IS "NATIONAL"

The session of the Museum Association of India was also held at Delhi and was inaugurated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Minister of Education. Maulana Azad observed in the course of his address that national education cannot be complete if the national arts and museums are not properly looked after. He added that the Government, though it is fully alive to the importance of this problem, is unable to take any effective measures on account of the lack of finances. In conclusion he appealed to the members of the Asociation to inculcate, among the people, interest in the country's arts and museums.

In the first instance, it is necessary to define the term "national" as applied to art. At present everything which is Indian in subject and which is presented preferably by an Indian artist passes as "national" irrespective of other conditions, including especially the technique by which the character of art is determined. Consequently much that should have been rejected has crept as Indian and "national" in the sphere of art. In order to prevent further deterioration of Indian arts and to weed out the spurious element, the Government should set up definite and requisite standards for every art based upon the tradition and should uphold them in all their understandings.

WITH MUSICIANS

Music conferences are generally conducted as "Jalsas" on a wider scale and not as real conferences; but the one which is styled as an All India Conference and which met at Calcutta in the last week of December went out of its way and expressed an opinion in a special resolution on the question of a National Anthem for India. As a conference, it was expected to recommend, to the Government, the adoption of the right procedure of inviting compositions in addition to the two existing songs and of appointing an expert committee for the selections out of them. Instead of doing so the conference took side in the controversy by showing preference to "Vande Mataram."

The Conference has created two an-

(Continued On Page 23)

"Swara—Mugdha", depicting Radha engrossed in the melody of the flute.—by Gokul Kapadia

OUR DELHI LETTER

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BATTLE OVER PERSONAL LIBERTY

Legislature versus Supreme Court has been an important issue under debate by the Constituent Assembly during its current session. Legislature frames laws. The Executive administers these laws, while the Judiciary interprets those laws Under the American Constitution, the highest judiciary, namely the Supreme Court has also the right to say whether a law passed by the Legislature is a good law. In legal parlance, the phrase "Due process of Law" makes the Supreme Court, Supreme to declare whether a Law passed by the Legislature is a good or a bad law, while the phrase, "according to procedure established by Law" will make the Legislature supreme.

One side argued that the Legislature could not be trusted, and there should be some safeguard for a citizen to get relief from a bad law passed by it. The other side would not trust half a dozen judges of the Supreme Court to sit in judgement on the character of a law. Furthermore, India was a poor country, and supremacy of the Supreme Court would make it bankrupt, it was argued. The clauses round which this controversy arose was fifteen of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. nor any person shall be denied equality before Law or equal protection of Law within the territory of India."

Example Of U. P.

In plain language the clause gives unfettered liberty to the Legislature to pass any law affecting the personal liberty of Indian citizens. The United Provinces Prevention of Crimes (Special Powers) Temporary Bill will illustrate the point.

Under the bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly of United Provinces, a magistrate if, on a Police report or otherwise is satisfied with respect to any person that:

(a) he is by repute a bad character and is either:

(i) a habitual offender, or

(ii) a person who habitually manufactures, imports or sells any intoxicant in contravention of the provision of the United Provinces Excise Act 1910 or

(iii) a keeper of gambling den or a person who has committed or is about to commit a non-bailable offence contained in Chapter 16 or 17 of the I. P. C.

(b) he is a person who habitually commits, or attempts to commit or abets the commission of offence involving a breach of the peace, or

(c) he is a person who is so dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate may serve on such a person a notice to appear and show cause as to why he should not furnish a bond, with or without securities, for his good behaviour or for keeping the peace for a period not exceeding 2 years The Magistrate can further require the person concerned to leave the Province if he is not a resident of United Provinces or to leave any particular specified area within the Province, or to report his presence and movements in such a manner and to such authority as may be specified.

Right Of Individual

The person proceeded against is not given any legal facilities to answer the charge levelled against him. The bill has taken all precautions to see that while the executive has all the facilities, the citizen is denied any facility to defend himself. All that the magistrate is required to do, while issuing the notice, is briefly to describe the charge made against such a person in the Police report or any other information in his possession and such other particulars as may in the opinion of the magistrate sufficient to enable the person to make a representation against the notice. The citizen has been given the right to make a representation against the notice, but the magistrate is not required either to hear him or any witness or counsel in support of the representation. It will be thus seen that the right of making representation thus given is purely illusory. If the magistrate feels after reading the representation that there is a case against the person concerned he is required to forward the papers to the Sessions Judge. The procedure laid down for the Sessions Judge is that he shall examine and consider the case IN CAMERA with the aid of two jurors of whom, at least one shall be a lawyer of not less than 10 years standing. It is further provided that if the judge, either of his own motion or at the suggestion of the person proceeded against considers that any further information or evidence or any particular fact is necessary for disposing of the case, he will call for the same from the magistrate or take and record it himself The person proceeded against, however, is not entitled to be represented either personally or through a counsel at the examination of any witnesses by the Sessions Judge who may in his discretion record any evidence in the absence of such person and to communicate only the substance of the evidence thus recorded by him before he is called upon to give his explanation. The matter does not end here. The judge has further been freed from the limitations of rules of evidence contained in the Indian Evidence Act. On the other hand, he has been empowered to take into evidence the police report and every other information or material furnished or forwarded by the magistrate or taken and recorded by the judge. After the judge has finished the enquiry he is required to take the opinion of the jurors. This opinion is to be confined to the question whether action should or should not be taken under the Act. They will have no sal about the nature of the action to be taken If the judge and the jurors agree thrat no actions is called for, there is an end of the matter. But if the jurors are of the opinion that action under the Act should be taken and the Judges agree with them, he can take any action permitted by the Act. There will be no appeal against his decision which cannot be questioned in any civil or criminal court. If the jurors are divided in their opinion then too the judge can pass any order as may appear to him to be just and proper. In case the jurors are unanimous in their opinion and the judge disagree with them the judge is required to refer the case to the Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad who may consider the reference either himself or get it considered by some other judge and pass orders permitted by the Act as many appear to him to be just and proper. The person proceeded against, however, shall not have a right to represent either personally or through a counsel before the Chief Justice or the Judge of the High Court nominated by him.

Those who have some experience of criminal appeals know the fate which attends to what are known as 'jail appeals', which are decided by judges without the help of counsel, though in jail appeals the judge is in a better position to decide than he would be in deciding cases under this Act. For, in jail appeals the witnesses have at least been subjected to some cross-examination in the lower court. Under the United Provinces Act a Judge will have oly a one-sided record before him consisting of evidence, most of which would be inadmissible in any court of law.

Liberty At Stake

It will be thus seen that the personal liberty, as granted to a citizen of this country, under the Constitution is purely a paper and illusory liberty. What is conceded under high sounding phraseology of Fundamental rights is quietly taken away by a side door. The protagonists of the United Provinces Act, therefore were not wrong when they asserted that their bill did not offend the provisions of any existing or proposed law of constitution.

The controversy raged for about a fortnight. The Drafting Committee favoured the supremacy of the Legislature. The Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, originally favoured the supremacy of the Supreme Court. Its leaders were for the Draft Committee's praoposal. There was a chance for a fair compromise, but some leading lights of district courts refused to agree, after having agreed to compromise. The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ably stated pros and cons of both the proposals and left the issue to the open vote of the House. The Congress Party, having veered round to the Drafting Committee's scheme voted for it.

Crux Of The Problem

The crux of the problem it is claimed, lay not in one expression being more specific than the other, but in the right, which was conferred upon a citizen. It is significant that while the Constituent Makers of India have adopted the phraseology or Article Thirtyone of the New Japanese Constitution, in which the phrase, "except according to procedure established by law" occurs, they did not adopt other of its articles, which accorded protection to a citizen. The Article thirtytwo of the Japanese Constitution provides that "no person shall be arrested or destained without being at once informed of the dcharges against him or without the immediate privilege of a counsel nor shall he be detained without adequate cause, which upon demand of any such person shall be immediately shown in the open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

The constitution makers and law framers, belonging to one party, seldom visualise the possibility of another ousting them from office. They little realise that the laws, framed by them may one day be used against them. Laws, such as the United Provinces Act, when passed by the ancient regime, were called Black Laws and were dubbed as repression. Today, they are the hall mark of democracy. The reform in the Constitution, demanded by a section of the House was precisely the reform, the Congress had demanded when it was in opposition. The Congress may feel the necessity of this reform, when some one else is ruling the country. Meanwhile the die is cast and controversies are hushed

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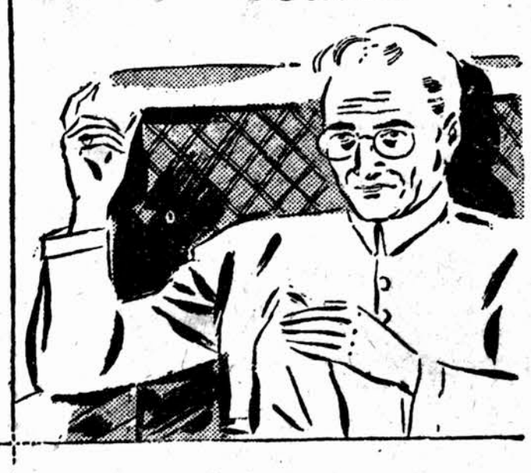

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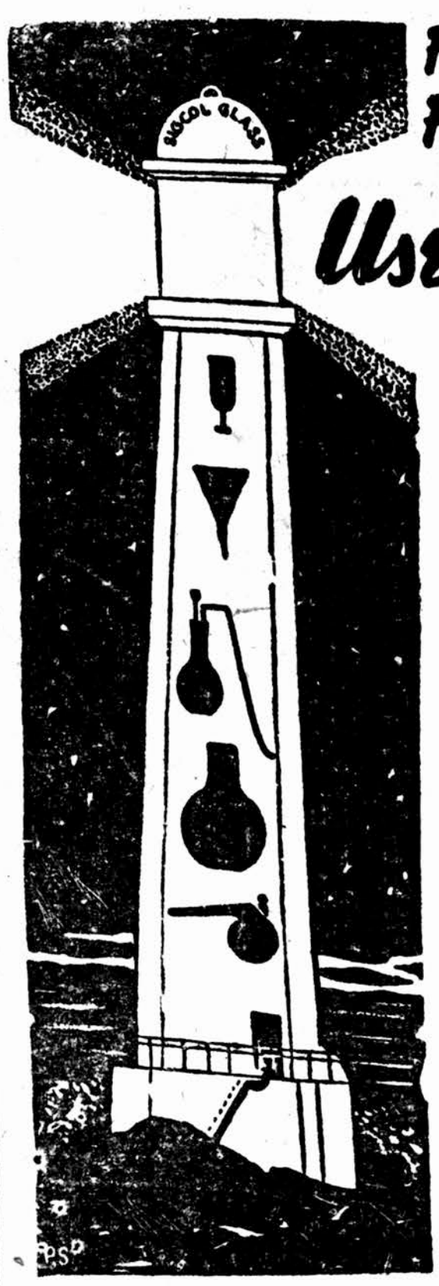

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A DAY AT MOTHER-IN-LAW'S!

(By Alfredo)

So you are going to spend next Sunday at your mother-in-law's after a spate of seven years! Of course I realise how scared you feel about the whole thing specially since you severed all diplomatic and social relations with her some time ago. I know that you tried your best to dissuade your wide from accepting the telegraphic invitation. I also know that you lost the heated debate on the question of: To go or not to go. But then you seldom won an argument with your beloved wife! Indeed marriage is a high price to pay for a common commodity!

Having come away from such a escapade myself I wish to warn you that it wont be fun to have things your own way there. Be agreeable to everybody around including the butler! Perhaps storms over tea cups and debates at dessert appeal to you but remember there is considerable danger involved in this sort of pastime. You may have to be ambulanced home 'However it had been written that whereas some shall be wise others shall be otherwise!'

Some Dont's

I would strongly advise you to steer clear of political parleys before, during or after meals! Inflicting your personal opinions regarding political issues is considered an unforgiveable offence and once you have provoked the House with your piquant pointers anything that you will say hereaftre will be taken as evidence against you! Unsolicited criticisms of books, films and other similarly explosive subjects should be tabooed. Do not indulge in idle chatter! If you have some clever ideas about how the flowers that bloom in the spring should be sprayed or the fly paper hung, keep them to yourself lest they be considered silly by the other not so intelligent inmates of the house! Emphatically decline to play bridge—more parties are wrecked on bridge tables than this world dreams of! That goes for draughts too! Never smoke without permission—its a bet somebody has a pet aversion for fumes! Then it will be a case for just another little drink, but of course, you will only get lemonade!

Too Many Relations

Your mother-in-law will welcome you with so broad a smile she could swallow a whole banana sideways! You know that she easily forgets the past for a present. so you have brought her one!

After a ten minute pow now with your wife, mother-in-law will explain that her last cook was a good cook as far as cooks go and that, as far as cooks go, she went! Anyway she has engaged another, orginator of Pop Eye Salad and who, incidentally, works on the theory that vegetable contain 90 per cent water and can, therefore, be improved by adding another 10 per cent. Your father-in-law who says things to your face that he wouldn't say behind your back will inquire "how's jour job", and will riddle why they haven't met made you a Superintendent in the office! While you are concocting a passable explanation, your one-year old nephew Bobby will crawl up to you and begin to make designs with his muddy hands on your white flannel that the makers never intended—you shouldn't lose your shirt; just relax and say its alright, anyway the trousers were to have been dry cleaned the following day!

If you should spot little Jennette toying with your wife's recently purchased hat with delirium trimming and stripping it of its glory, don't get excited; let her carry on with her innocent sport—after all, she needs some entertainment and, what is more, it is time you bought your wife a new one! You are not to mention the fact that you are insured when Robin, has a penchant for thrills and adventure, starts pursuing you with the family bread knife in imitation of a scalp hunter—just run around the house half a dozen times and before you are aware of it, you will be playing hide and seek with your naughty Red Indian relative! If you should spy your 6 year old sister-in-law bowing bubbles with your brand new briar pipe—pull yourself together; its really all your fault for you shouldn't have left the thing lying about, unclaimed, sort of!

Bed Of Neurosis

You will surely want to bathe before tiffin, but if you find that the water is either too hot or too cold, don't sweap by your whiskers—you can have a splendid shower when you go home! You will begin to feel that life with mother-in-law is a bed of neurosis and thank your guardian angel that you bought return tickets, but do not publish this fact. Your aunt-in-law who lives on gossip and pure milk will talk about the latest in lipstick with a guaranteed mileage of 3 auto rides and 2 cocktail parties, witchraft and dyspepsia ad nauseum! Pay no attention to her. As usual, your mother-in-law will monotise the table talk! Say your grace before meals and commend your soul to God, for the soup which tastes very bitter may be poisoned! Women owe a lot to Cleopatra who handed down, among other things, the art of poisoning as a feminine prerogative (60 per cent of the world's poisoning is still practised by women—God bless 'em!) If table manners aren't what they were, don't recommend Emily Post. If you are horrified with the very limited use table of expressions such as Please, Excuse Me, Thank You, don't mention it! Every time you open your mouth, you may put your foot in it! While the gorments and the gourmands are busy tooth-picking, cousin, Ferdie, who believes that a college student should never let studies interfere with his education will propose to show you some card tricks and will request the loan of your hat. It's perfectly okay, you say, and stomach his sleight-of-hand stunts, when your mother-in-law accidentally spills some sauce into your high-priced headgear and goes hysterical with apologies for her carelessness: You just pretend to laugh it off and explain to the high-strung lady that you have a fine topee at home and there is no use crying over split sauce anyway!

Curtain Lecture

Prior to your customary post-lunch cat-nap, your wife lectures on your peculiar behaviour. You tell her that you are fed up and will not step into this infernal house again when your Grandma (actually her Grandma!) shows up at the door in the manner of the "Ghost" of Hamlet—of course you have astutely switched over to Comic Cuts and terrorism in Malaya. You go to your room get you much needed rest followed by your three sisters-in-law who crave your help in solving the

(Continued On Page 8)

PATTER:

Pity The Rich

By Asude

You don't like that title, don't you? Well, you will, after you have been through.

You keep shouting all the time from the house-tops and the news columns about scarcity of food, scarcity of houses, dying millions and so on and so forth. You never think how this dearth of essentials has been making havoc with the Rich. Listen to a tale of sheer distress of a damsel in distress.

I met this young lady at a dinner last week. I am sure she is a young lady because she does not look a day older than thirty-five under a 40 watt bulb, when the bulb is shaded in pink. I daresay she must be thirty-five in daylight also. But I wouldn't swear to it because I have never seen her in daylight.

I asked others and they said that they had not seen her in daylight either. Always under electric lights, shaded in pink. One of those hothouse orchids which bloom only under pink lights.

She told me how this shortage of cereals and fruits and vegetables and eggs had been hitting her. She did not care about the rise in the price of fish or meat. But the prevailing price of eggs was almost killing her. She agreed with the revolutionaries that something must be done about it. If she did not get a dozen eggs every morning. she would probably come to an untimely end.

I took it that she came from a rich family and a big family,—to want twelve eggs of a morning. But she dispelled that notion summarily. It was not for any family that she wanted the oats and the eggs and the fruit. She wanted them all for herself.

But this was amazing. What could a lovely orchid like her do with a dozen eggs of a morning? From all accounts, damsels of her species do not compete in the Stuffing Marathon. The usual breakfact of these lovelies consists, I always understood, of half a glass of orange-juice or a slice of grapefruit, and a piece of dry toast. For lunch, half a tomato and a bit of watercress and a forkful of salad, washed down with a thimbleful of lemon whey. Dinner, more or less, ditto

Where then did the eggs come in? Or rather, where did they go? Could that lovely tummy.....!!!

It was not only eggs she wanted. She lamented that she could not get enough milk, cream, butter, whey, oatmeal, honey. strawberries, lemons, almonds, pistachios, pomegranates, grapes, sherry, claret, or champagne.

But she did not look like a woman who imbibed milk and cream and honey and the rest of the catalogue. So, I took courage in both hands, as they say, and asked her. Did she really need all that sustenance?

She loosened a beautiful tremolo of laughter which trilled like so many silver bells under a mid-summer moon. And there was a MOTIF of pity in the laugh—pity for the poor male. And then she deigned to explain. Did I really think that she wanted the stuff to EAT them? Tchk! Tchk! How could I be so silly?

Then what? Well, she wanted them for a far, far nobler purpose,—that is, for her morning make-up, her midday massage, her evening toilet, —and her bed-time face-packs. That was the whole story,—unexpurgated, as she told it to me under the pink lights.

Didn't I know that the only way to protect your neck from prickly heat was to rub the juice of a half-pound of crushed strawberries on the nape of the neck on getting up from bed? And to give the tame protection to the face, the first course must be followed by lightly smearing the face with a compote of pistachio pulp and sherry? No, Nira would be no good.

I did not know that. I said so. She smiled.

Didn't I know that one simply must cover the hands and face with the whites of three eggs half-an-hour before starting out for the morning parade round Connought Place? And that the number had to be doubled when sailing out for a "cocktails"?

NO, Sir. I did NOT! And I said so. She smiled again.

She said she would not mind the want of eggs so much only if she could get some real oatmeal,—that is, British-made oatmeal. For, the only alternative to the eggsmear was an oatmeal a-d-honey pack on the sensitive parts, with a soupcon of sherry in the mixture. But what was she to do if even these homely make-shifts were denied to her?

And then this young lady told me that if I applied a honey-and-milk pack to my face two or three times every week, I would notice a remarkable improvement in the texture of my skin. MY skin. I had no idea that my skin had a 'texture', but she assured me that she could not be mistaken.

She went on to say that if I took the trouble of having a dozen almonds pounded and mixed with a half-pound of butter and went to bed with the paste thick on my face my own servant would not know me the morning after. Things would happed to my complexion which would render identification impossible.

There was something in that,—and I could see that it seemed to be what the doctor ordered for certain eventualities,—not to say emergencies. But the difficulty remained. Where was one to wangle from the milk and the honey and the strawberries and the cream?

I could feel for this damsel in distress. And I could see that slowly but with deadly sureness this young woman was being driven into the underground camps,—and the sanctums of anarchist editors. What else was there to do but to fall back upon "direct action",—so beloved of pre-Independence patriots.—when you could not procure.....

.....Such simple necessities of life as eggs and milk and honey and oatmeal,—British-made oatmeal,—and butter and strawberries and almonds and pistachios and pomegranates and grapes and Spanish sherry?

It is easy to pity the poor. TRY TO FEEL FOR THE RICH. It is worries like this that makes Prime Ministers forget their salary figures.

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The open air life of the Royal Marine Cadets gives them a healthy appetite and they waste no time in tackling the lunch served out of doors the barracks.

Future Royal Marines

Cadets of the Royal Marines recently held their annual camp in the Royal Marine Training Depot, at Chatham.

These boys are all between nine and 15 years of age, and are all the sons of either serving or retired Royal Marines. When not in camp the boys train for two hours every week in signalling, physical training, first aid, boatwork and mechanics, and of course drilling and marching, for they seek to uphold the fine traditions of smartness of the Royal Marines, and do so with great success.

The boys are led by Cadet R. S.M. Matthews, aged 15, who although small in stature, makes up for his lack of inches by delivering his orders in a loud and clear voice.

MILK TIME: At 10-15 every morn ing the boys in the camp get their issue of milk, under the watchful eye of the cadet.

THE SIGNALLERS: With two flags apiece, the Royal Marine Cadets are put through their paces by a R. M. Signaller.

FIRST AID: It's always useful to know what to do in case of an accident. The cadets learn simple first aid while in camp. The corporal shows them how to bandage over a splint.

THE DRUM MAJOR: As impressive as any regular drum major is 14-year-old cadet Drum Major R. W. Sutcliffe who has learned to handle his staff with dexterity.

THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE: You feel safer if you know how to defend yourself. A regular Royal Marine boxer shows the eager boys how to use their fists.

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